

# ANNALS OF IOWA.

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## THE RECENTLY EXTINCT AND VANISHING ANIMALS OF IOWA.

BY PROF. HERBERT OSBORN.

Many factors have conspired to drive the larger animals from the area of this State in much shorter time and more completely than has occurred in most adjacent states or possibly than in any other portion of America. Chief among these, I think, is the fact that there is no waste land in the State, no fastnesses of forest, or mountain or desert, in which they could remain unmolested by the crowding of man. I have many times maintained that there is not a single mile square in the State that can be properly termed waste, no single section utterly unfit for tillage or growth of forest or some crop of value to man. What small areas of swamp originally existed have been or are being rapidly put to use, and little, if any, of this apparently poor area will remain unused.

Certain it is that every nook and corner of the State has been brought under scrutiny and the opportunity cut short for the survival of the larger animals that once roamed unhindered over the grassy plains and through the scanty timber skirting the streams.

It is high time, therefore, that if any history of the departure of these former residents is to be preserved, someone should undertake the task, and while I appreciate the limits of my ability to contribute much to this end, the desire that some start should be made has led me to attempt it after urgent and repeated requests from an old and trusted friend, the editor of *THE ANNALS*. Once started doubtless many of the older settlers can add some accurate records as to the

time of disappearance of certain species in particular parts of the State.

It will be unnecessary to attempt any particular order in what follows, but we may note especially such forms as are undoubtedly extinct within the State and then refer briefly to those now disappearing or on the verge of local extinction.

#### MASTODON.

While the mastodon (*Mastodon americanus*) can hardly be called "recently extinct," unless we speak in the terms of geologic time, it seems proper to mention it here because its remains are so frequently met with in excavations. The enormous size, and in some instances the fine preservation of bones and tusks, makes the discovery of one of the skeletons a matter of wide interest. A number of these skeletons have been unearthed in Iowa, in most cases being found at different levels in the drift or glacial deposits, indicating that they survived well on toward the end of the glacial epoch, if not later.

#### THE PANTHER.

This animal (*Felis concolor*), one of the most ferocious of the North American mammals, undoubtedly ranged through all the wooded parts of the State. Plenty of accounts of its occurrence in early times are to be found, and even if individually they lack corroboration they show in the aggregate abundant basis for the inclusion of the species. I have no means of locating any approximate date for its extinction in the State. Probably some time between the early settlements and 1860 must have seen the departure of these animals as I have never met with any account of their appearance since that time.

In the early days the settlers suffered from their attacks upon cattle, sheep and hogs, and rarely from some onslaught upon children or unarmed individuals; but the most severe encounters must have been occasioned when the savage nature of the animal had been aroused by attack or wound



from a hunter. Stories vary widely as to the courage or ferocity of the animal all the way from making it a cowardly, timid beast, slinking away from the presence of man, to an aggressive, crafty and undaunted fighter. We can readily credit both sides—if not in the extremes at least for wide difference—since these traits certainly varied with the different individuals, and even in the same individual, under stress of hunger, the demands of its young or the fury engendered by conflict.

Certainly it is one of the species most easily spared from the indigenous fauna. Its slim, light gray body, with long slender tail, its glittering eyes and its peculiar cry—said to simulate that of a child—have all been pictured in history and romance in sufficient detail and often with a high degree of accuracy.

The species is still common in the Rocky Mountain region and ranges southward to Patagonia, under different names, but it has probably left this State forever. We readily grant a permanent farewell to this American prince of the family of cats.

#### THE LYNX.

Scant reports of this species (*Lynx canadensis* Desmarest) have been noted since the early settlement of the State, but no records of recent occurrences have come to hand. The species, if present in any locality, must be practically extinct throughout the State. Its ungainly form and the tufted ears make it a well marked species, while its ferocity made it one of the dreaded animals in early days. Its near relative the wild cat, or bob cat (*Felis nefus*), may be found at rare intervals, and it also is probably nearly extinct.

#### THE BUFFALO.

Of the former residents of the State the buffalo (*Bison bison* L.), was undoubtedly the most magnificent and one whose departure from the plains region has caused the most regret. If records were wanting as to its actual occur-

rence within the borders of Iowa, there is abundant evidence in the finding of skulls and other portions of the skeleton to prove its former distribution over this region. These have been discovered at so many different points that it is useless to attempt the record of them all, but instances of their existing in the central part of the State are known to the writer personally.

Just when the last member of the species took its departure across the boundary line of the State for the region further west, or perished in some bog or swamp in the State area, it is impossible to say. In all probability the species was practically extinct within the State some time within the fifties or sixties, but I have been unable to find any record of sufficient definiteness to locate the time within the decade. We know of course that they occurred in large numbers further west in Kansas, Nebraska and in the Dakotas, as late as in the eighties, but they kept well beyond the bounds of permanent settlement. The buffalo represents a family of animals in which it is unique in this country, its nearest relative being the European buffalo or water buffalo of the old world. It is one of the largest of its family, and our species is one of the most magnificent of the group. Some fine specimens are preserved in the National Museum at Washington and in other large collections. A good example of the cow may be seen in the Museum of the State Agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, and numerous heads are exhibited at different places over the State. The species is preserved in a few instances in captivity and it is possible that it may be kept in this condition so as to be available for study in the future. A fine herd may be seen at the New York Zoological Park. A few are still to be seen in their wild state in the National Park and it is to be hoped that their present numbers will be maintained so that the species in the wild state may not be entirely lost. The effort toward crossing this species with the domestic ox has been in some degree successful, and it



is possible that it may be preserved to some extent in this manner as a domestic species.

#### ELK OR WAPITI.

No doubt every frontier boy became familiar with one part at least of this animal (*Cervus canadensis* Erxleben), for its antlers were so widely scattered that they were to be found on almost every section of land and decorated many a settler's cabin. The "elk horns" were of course more numerous than the bearers since the annual shedding should result in many a cast of antlers for every buck that grew to old age in any locality. They disappeared with the deer if not earlier, and have been known for many years only in the straggling specimens kept in parks. They still occur in the Rocky Mountain region, especially in the Yellowstone Park, and other reserves where an effort is made to preserve them.

#### THE VIRGINIA DEER.

This animal (*Odocoileus americanus* Erxleben) was the most abundant of the larger game animals in the State at the time of the early settlements and was of great value as a source of food supply. Its range must have been over a large part of Iowa or at least covering all of the wooded portions and evidences of its occurrence were abundant for many years in the antlers, skulls and portions of skeletons to be found in many places. The numbers of the species have been rapidly depleted by the constant inroads made by hunters and early settlers, and its extinction as a wild animal within the State followed pretty rapidly upon its settlement. As early as the middle sixties it was practically unknown in the central and eastern part of the State, at least in those portions which were sought for settlement. The species probably lingered some time longer through the central and western portion but records of the occurrence are too scanty and indefinite for us to name any date for its final extinction either in particular sections of

the State or for Iowa at large. Since the species does fairly well in confinement it is kept in parks and hence is likely to be preserved indefinitely in a semi-domesticated condition.

#### THE PRAIRIE WOLF.

The peculiar howl of this animal (*Canis latrans* Say) was one of the most familiar sounds around our frontier cabins in the early sixties. The country was settled rapidly and within ten years the animal had practically disappeared from that part of the State. Occasional individuals might have been encountered for some years later, but such few as survived betook themselves to the rough land along the streams, where they were not so frequently molested. A few were taken in the vicinity of Ames in the eighties, one in the year 1887, and a number of young ones captured, I believe, about the year 1890, were reared by a workman on the north farm of the State college. They doubtless occur still in the roughest sections, but must ultimately become extinct within the State unless they adapt themselves like the foxes to the timber belts along the streams.

#### THE TIMBER WOLF.

This species (*Canis nubilus* Say) is larger, stronger and fiercer than the prairie wolf, but in the early days was practically unknown in the prairie portions of the State. It occurred, however, in the heavier timbered areas and is probably yet to be found in small numbers in specially favored places.

#### THE BEAVER.

There are probably a few localities in the State where this magnificent rodent (*Castor canadensis* Kuhl) is still to be found. Once one of the most abundant species, the "beaver dams," being located on almost every one of the smaller streams, the value of its fur has been its doom and the persistent trapper has done his work. I fear that very few of the present generation of school children have ever seen the neatly chiseled stumps that marked the range of its



action or the deftly constructed dams that ensured it a constant level of water in the streams of varying depth.

I know of a small family that existed in Linn county, near Fairfax in 1890, also a family near Dysart, in Tama county, at the same time. I saw their work on a stream near Missouri Valley at about the same time (1891, I think), and some beaver skins were then being bought.

Known occurrences should be put on record, as there can be little question that the species will soon be entirely lost to the State, if not already gone.

#### THE BADGER.

The badger (*Taxidea americana* Bodd), while never an abundant species since the settlement of the State, has apparently grown less and less common till now there are few if any left. I had reports of their occurrence near the central part of Iowa in the early eighties, in very limited numbers, but have had no positive records in later years. In a recent letter Mr. Aldrich says, "The badger is rapidly disappearing." As the animal is of striking appearance its occurrence would pretty surely be noted if common.

#### THE MINK.

This species (*Lutreola vison* Schreber) used to be one of the valuable fur-bearing animals of the State and was much sought by trappers in the early days. Their numbers were much depleted on this account and the species seems never to have regained its former abundance. Very likely scattering individuals may still be found, and it may survive in specially favored localities, but for the State at large it must be counted as practically gone.

#### THE OTTER.

Like the mink and beaver this species (*Lutra canadensis* Schreber), highly prized for its fur, was eagerly sought by trappers, and it became rare even earlier than they. The species was represented in Linn county in some of the smaller streams during the seventies, but no occurrences

have come to my knowledge for probably a quarter of a century. Being quite strictly aquatic in its habits its distribution is confined to streams where there is sufficient protection for it to escape the too close attention of man.

#### THE WILD TURKEY.

This magnificent game bird (*Meleagris gallapavo* L.), a genuine boon to the early settler, was too much prized for immediate use to be allowed any opportunity to survive under ordinary conditions. Possibly there may be some compensation in the thought that we have his lineal descendant preserved for futurity in the domesticated thanksgiving bird. This will however seem rather a poor consolation to the old time hunters who knew the thrill of bringing down a bird of such magnificent proportions. I doubt if any of the wild birds have been found in the State during the last quarter century, as they were swept rapidly out of existence on the advance of settlement. I knew of their occurrence in Linn and Iowa counties in the middle sixties but I think all were gone in that region before 1870. Records of any observations on the species anywhere in this State within the last twenty-five years would be of great interest.\*

In this connection it may be noted that a report on the birds of Ohio just issued speaks of this species as still existing but on the verge of extinction; it has been seen in certain points in that state within ten years. This illustrates the more rapid and complete extinction that has occurred in the prairie State of Iowa.

#### CAROLINA PAROQUET.

This bird (*Conurus carolinensis* L.) is listed as a former resident of Iowa, but here, as in most portions of the United States, it has now become extinct. At just what time this disappearance occurred it is now impossible to say. Its

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\*Prof. Osborn is evidently mistaken in his belief that the wild turkey is extinct in Iowa. Less than a year ago the Museum of the Historical Department received a fine specimen which was killed in the woods in Monroe county. We understand that a few still remain in that region.—Editor of THE ANNALS.



range was doubtless over the southern part of the State only. Like others of its family it was essentially a tropical or subtropical species and its range into Iowa may have been in the nature of straggling from its normal home further south.

#### WILD OR PASSENGER PIGEON.

The last great flight of this bird (*Ectopistes migratorius*) in Iowa was probably about the year 1868 or 1869. I remember the enormous clouds of pigeons that swept across the sky for many days during the spring of one year. Often a continuous flock of them would pass, the line extending as far as the eye could see in either direction and the numbers absolutely beyond calculation. A year or two later, I remember there was another flight of less proportion but from that time on their appearance was less and less frequent. I think no such flight has occurred in the last twenty-five years and even single birds have become quite unknown. This is true of much of the Mississippi valley aside from Iowa and the disappearance has been the occasion for much speculation. We must look for causes outside the State, for no conditions within could account for it. Evidently some wholesale interference with the large rookeries where the flocks were wont to gather must be credited with a disappearance so complete and widespread.

Of the lower forms of animal life, it is hard to say when any particular species has become extinct. New invasions attract attention but the silent departure of the native residents goes unheralded. We may be sure, however, that very many species of insects, molluscs and the lower forms of life have given up their struggle for existence under the changed conditions following the general settlement of the State. Some, of course, persist in out of the way places and may survive for a long period if the native food supply continues. Those which have been most rapidly exterminated are probably those that depended on the native prairie grasses and other vegetation for food, and in less degree, so

far, probably the swamp-living species that perish as a result of the drainage now in vogue.

There is still an opportunity to study little patches of the virgin forest, prairie and swamp yet remaining, to learn facts regarding native fauna that will be counted of priceless worth in years to come. Of course, this knowledge may not seem at present to possess more than intellectual value, but a basis of knowledge is the basis of all economic progress, and we have hosts of instances where the advance in material matters has been founded on facts gathered with no immediate thought of their service in economic lines.

Such exhaustive studies of the animal life of a state as have been carried on in New York for more than a half century and in Illinois for nearly as long have resulted in an accumulation of facts that make it possible to follow the main features of faunal shiftings.

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WHEN I took an oath that "in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson I would render impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws," I became a judge, acting on my own responsibility and accountable only to my conscience and my Maker; and no power could force me to decide in such a case, contrary to my convictions, to suit the requirements of a party, whether that party were composed of my friends or my enemies.—*James W. Grimes, May 26, 1868.*

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WISCONSIN AND IOWA were divorced in June last, and each formed a separate establishment. Wisconsin has 13 counties, and a population of 18,148. Iowa has 16 counties, and a population of 22,859.—*Iowa Sun (Davenport) September 1, 1838.*







*G. L. Cruikshank*

GEORGE L. CRUIKSHANK,

Early settler (1857) in Fort Dodge. Private soldier and first sergeant in  
Co. A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. After the civil war  
a resident of Humboldt County, Iowa.



## FORT DODGE SOLDIERS IN THE EAST.

BY GEORGE L. CRUIKSHANK.

Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was organized at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in August, 1861. When the news of the battle of Bull Run was received, a number of young men who had been drilling during the spring and summer resolved to organize a company for the service, and messengers were sent up the Des Moines river as far as Spirit Lake. On the 2d of September the company met at the Court House in Fort Dodge and, before electing its officers, was sworn into the service of the United States by James R. Strow, Justice of the Peace. Franklin A. Stratton was elected captain; G. S. Ringland, first lieutenant; George W. Bassett, second lieutenant. The company went by stage to Cedar Falls and thence by railroad to Dubuque where, on the 21st of September, it was mustered into the United States service by Capt. Washington. It left Dubuque October 6, reaching Washington October 10. One member, Peter Bowers, was lost in a railroad accident near Lewiston, Pennsylvania, where he was buried.

At Washington the company joined the regiment then known as Harlan's Independent Regiment of Light Cavalry. Col. Josiah Harlan was a relative of Senator James Harlan of Iowa, and it was through his influence that Company A joined that regiment. Later, the Secretary of War, finding he had no authority to accept independent regiments, the name was changed to the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Pennsylvania having the largest number of troops in the regiment. On the 16th of October it left camp on 7th street and crossed the Potomac to Ball's Cross Roads, Virginia; in November, marched to Annapolis, Maryland, and thence proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, by steamer. Here stables were built for the horses and the regiment was thoroughly drilled. While at Camp Hamilton the company

suffered for lack of clothing to such an extent that the men were relieved from regimental duty until they were supplied. On March 8, 1862, when the Merrimac sank the Cumberland and the Congress was burned, the regiment was on picket duty on Newmarket Creek, and on the morning of the 9th saw the beginning of the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac. The company was under fire for the first time on the old battle ground of Great Bethel, in March, 1862. May 7th, the regiment was reviewed by President Lincoln. On May 15th companies A, E, G, H, and L, were sent to Norfolk, Virginia, and soon after to Suffolk. Company A was detached from the battalion and placed under the immediate orders of Gen. Mansfield. Capt. Stratton was a civil engineer and under the direction of the General made maps of all the routes between Suffolk and the Black Water.

The surveying was done by means of a compass on the pommel of the saddle, and the memoranda of the direction of each course, and the time it took the horse to walk determined the distance. On the return to the camp a map was made of the route. In August the part of the regiment that had been on the Peninsula with McClellan came to Suffolk. December 2d the company was in the mounted charge at Beaver Dam Church in Virginia, where the enemy was routed and a number of prisoners were taken. January 30th, 1863, Company A led the advance in the attack on the Deserted House in which Gen. Pryor was defeated. During the year at Suffolk the command was constantly employed on scouting and outpost duty. In June, 1863, the regiment with other troops was sent by steamer to the White House on the Pamunkey river, and from there to Hanover Court House where a wagon train was captured. At South Anna bridge a mounted charge was made upon an earthwork by companies A and G and the works captured. The object of the raid was to break up the railroad communications north to Richmond. On the expedition Brigadier-General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee was captured.



In July a second expedition under General Getty was made against the Richmond and Manassas railroad. The command returned to Norfolk and on the 9th of August a raid on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad was made. It was hard service and but little was accomplished. In October an expedition went to Matthew's Court House to break up the contraband trade. Soon after, Company A was detached from the regiment and was on provost duty at Norfolk, Virginia.

In February, the company returned to the regiment which was sent to Williamsburg and was on General Wistar's famous expedition to surprise Richmond. They did not get further than Bottom Bridge on the Chickahominy. On the return of the regiment to Williamsburg, Company A was detached and stationed at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown.

During the winter General Lee's army was camped on the Rapidan river, and many of his men, especially cavalry, were furloughed for the purpose of recruiting their ranks. At different times during the winter twenty-five of the Gloucester Company were captured. In March, 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick made a raid on Richmond. A part of the command under Colonel Dalghren became separated and while attempting to make their way to our forces at Gloucester Point were ambushed in the night. Col. Dalghren was killed and the command scattered. A sergeant and five men made their way to our camp. A force sent out under Major Wetherill found none of Dalghren's command, but captured one man of the 5th Virginia Cavalry and one from the 9th Virginia Infantry. One of these prisoners had friends in the neighborhood and upon his invitation two men of the company went with him to take supper at his friend's. The host was cordial but was obliged to explain that his larder was empty, and that his family had not flour for their own meal. Prisoner and men were glad to return to camp for supper. During the night an old negro brought in a roasted

chicken for the prisoner. His friend had done what he could.

April 9, 1864, we crossed the York river and marched to Newport News, on the James river, took transports to Portsmouth and were soon at Camp Getty, where the cavalry division under Gen. August V. Kautz was organized. It consisted of the 3d New York, 5th Pennsylvania, 11th Pennsylvania and the First District of Columbia regiments. The last were armed with the Henry repeating rifle, and two guns of the 8th New York Battery were attached to the division. May 5, a beautiful bright spring morning, they moved out of Camp Getty for the last time. Everything in the way of baggage or incumbrance was left behind. The mounted band which was also left was stationed outside the camp, and as the 11th went by was playing "Johnnie Fill Up the Bowl." The march was toward Petersburg, crossing the Black Water river near Wakefield station on the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad. The advance struck the Weldon railroad at Stony Creek station and captured the guard. The next day Jarrett's station with a guard of seventy men was captured. The railroad bridge across the Notoway was burned and companies A and D were sent to destroy a wagon bridge to the left. From there the march was taken to City Point which was in possession of General Butler and his colored troops. On May 11th we crossed the Appomattox at Bermuda Hundred. Raids in which bridges were burned, railroads torn up and much valuable property destroyed were in constant progress, the division sometimes traveling three hundred miles in six days. So constantly were we kept on the move that on the night of June 1, when we reached the lines in front of Petersburg the men took off their clothes to rest for the first time since leaving Camp Getty May 5. The company had had a part in destroying a large amount of railroad track on the Danville, the South Side and the Weldon railroads. Large quantities of government stores were destroyed and the stations at Coalsfield,



Powhatan, Wilson, Weldon, Black and Whites and Jarett's were burned.

At Pittsburg the regiment was dismounted and manned the breastworks, performing infantry duty. On the 9th of June an attack was made on the Jerusalem plank roads. After some artillery fire a charge was made and the lines carried. If General Gilmore had made any attempt to carry out his part by an attack on the east line of the rebel works Petersburg would have been captured. On the 15th of June another attack on the lines of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad was made. The regiment was under severe fire for some time but failed to carry the works.

On the 21st of June General Kautz's Division again left camp along the breastworks and crossed the Appomattox to Zion's church, where they joined the 3d Division of General Sheridan's Cavalry under General J. H. Wilson in a raid, the object of which was the destruction of the Danville railroad. This road was built in the old style, having wooden rails and flat bar irons spiked on top. The weather was very hot and dry, which made its destruction by fire an easy matter. That the work might be thorough rail fences were piled upon it. For thirty miles not a vestige of railroad remained. The extreme heat of the fire added to that of the sun prostrated a number of the men. After a march in which men and horses suffered severely the command reached the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Stony Creek station. Here they met a strong rebel force. After sharp skirmishing they marched north to Reams' Station where the rebel infantry with bayonets and our cavalry with sabres came to a hand to hand contest. By outflanking the rebels Gen. Kautz's Division reached our lines at Petersburg that night. The column was led by Col. Stratton, Company A in advance.

General Wilson retreated south and was four days in reaching our lines. After this the 11th Cavalry was on picket duty in Prince George county. They were with

General Hancock in the attack on the Weldon railroad. August 22d, 1864, Company A had one killed and one wounded. The picket duty in Prince George county was hard service. On the 20th of September the members of the original Company A who had not reenlisted were mustered out of the service at General Butler's headquarters on the Appomattox.

On reorganizing the company the officers were taken from the veterans who had reenlisted. The captain was E. P. Ring; first lieutenant, William A. Barber; second lieutenant, Oscar S. Matthews. In October they were with the cavalry in the actions north of the James river. Here Lieut. Barber was wounded and taken prisoner. He died in Richmond. The company was with Gen. Sheridan at Five Forks. In the cavalry charge on the enemy's line Lieut. Matthews was killed. On the memorable 9th of April the 11th Pennsylvania was in the front line. Iowa was represented by the officers in command of the few remaining of grand old Company A.

The regiment was mustered out at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, August 13, 1865. At that time there were but three of the original Iowa company left, Lieut. Lucius L. Carrier, James Lindsay and Oscar S. Slosson.







FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,

Civil engineer. Resident of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, in 1861. Enlisted in the Company (A) which went into the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Elected captain, becoming also successively major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general. Died July 17, 1879.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY A, 11TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	RANK	MUSTERED	REMARKS
Franklin A. Stratton...	29	Fort Dodge....	Captain ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Major, Sept. 1, 1862; Lieut. Col., Sept. 19, 1864; Col., May, 1865; was breveted Brig. Gen. when mustered out. Twice wounded.
Geo. S. Ringland.....	27	Fort Dodge....	1st Lieut.....	Sept. 21, 1861	Capt., Aug. 20, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.
Geo. W. Bassett .....	34	Fort Dodge....	2d Lieut....	Sept. 21, 1861	1st Lieut., Aug. 20, 1862. Wounded at Franklin, Va., Dec. 1862. Resigned Jan. 25, 1863.
John J. Barclay .....	28	Fort Dodge....	1st Serg't....	.....	2d Lieut., Aug. 20, 1862; 1st Lieut., Jan. 25, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Fletcher A. Blake.....	26	Spirit Lake....	2d Serg't....	Sept. 21, 1861	1st Serg't., Aug. 20, 1862; 2d Lieut., Jan. 25, 1863. Resigned Sept. 21, 1863.
Joseph H. Holloway ..	23	Fort Dodge....	Q. M. Serg't....	Sept. 21, 1861	Furloughed Nov., 1863. Died at home.
Chas. A. Sherman ....	31	Fort Dodge....	2d Serg't....	Sept. 21, 1861	1st Lieut. and Reg't. Q. M., April 4, 1862. Mustered out April 3, 1865.
G. L. Cruikshank .....	27	Fort Dodge....	4th Serg't....	Sept. 21, 1861	Q. M. Serg't., 1862; 1st Serg't., Sept. 21, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
E. D. G. Morgan .....	29	Fort Dodge....	5th Serg't....	Sept. 21, 1861	2d Lieut., Sept. 21, 1863. Resigned July 7, 1864.
Richard M. Morrell.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 21, 1861	Reduced from non-commissioned staff to the ranks June 1, 1862. Deserted June 24, 1862. Was not an Iowa man.
Wm. Carpenter.....	31	Fort Dodge....	1st Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1862.
Henry Jenkins.....	26	Estherville....	2d Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Com. Serg't., 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Geo. Smith .....	26	Fort Dodge....	3d Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Wounded at South Anna Bridge June 25, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
A. H. Malcolm.....	29	Jamestown ....	4th Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Serg't., 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
John N. Minton.....	21	Border Plains...	5th Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Taken prisoner Aug., 1864. Died in prison.
Albert D. Hodge .....	25	Estherville....	6th Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Wounded at Deserted House, Jan. 30, 1863. Mustered out on account of wound.
Jared Fuller .....	40	Fort Dodge....	7th Corporal....	Sept. 21, 1861	Discharged for disability Sept., 1863.

NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	RANK	MUSTERED	REMARKS
John Fitzgerald.....	19	Fort Dodge....	8th Corporal	Sept. 21, 1861	Q. M. Serg't., 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864. Was a member of the 1st Iowa in three months service.
Chas. D. Mack .....	29	Cedar Falls....	Bugler .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Webb Vincent.....	19	Fort Dodge....	2d Bugler...	Sept. 21, 1861	Q. M. Serg't., 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Alonzo Underwood..	20	Fort Dodge....	Saddler .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out for disability Aug. 21, 1862.
James Hunter.....	42	Waterloo .....	Farrier .....	Oct., 1861	Mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.
Geo. G. Smith.....	...	Estherville....	Farrier .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Taken prisoner Aug., 1864; was in Andersonville.
Wm. Welch .....	22	Fort Dodge....	Wagoner .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Allen Erwin .....	40	Border Plains..	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
W. A. Barbor.....	18	Border Plains..	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Corp., July 7, 1864; 1st Lieut., Oct. 6, 1864. Taken prisoner Darbytown Road Oct. 7, 1864. Died while a prisoner.
James R. Barnes .....	21	Border Plains	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Killed June 9, 1864 in front of Petersburg.
James A. Beach .....	21	Border Plains	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Died of wounds received at Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30, 1863.
Geo. W. Binkley.....	18	Border Plains	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Lafayette Binkley .....	19	Border Plains	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
John F. Brown.....	21	Waterloo .....	Private .....	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Peter Bowers .....	...	Fort Dodge....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Killed on the R. R. near Lewiston, Pa., Oct. 9, 1861.
Wm. H. Burright .....	20	Fort Dodge....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Taken prisoner Jan. 29, 1864; was in Andersonville.
Lucius L. Carrier .....	18	Dubuque .....	Private .....	Sept. 28, 1861	Com. Serg't., Oct. 19, 1864; 1st Serg't., Feb. 14, 1865; 2d Lieut., May, 1865; 1st Lieut., Aug. 13, 1865.
Allen B. Carter.....	21	Fort Dodge....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Starling Chandler .....	20	Waterloo .....	Private .....	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
Leander Chase .....	30	Fort Dodge....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Henry Cooper.....	24	Jamestown .....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Henry Clark .....	19	Dubuque .....	Private .....	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Geo. H. Crosby.....	20	Fort Dodge....	Private .....	Sept. 21, 1861	Serg't., Jan., 1864. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.



NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	RANK	MUSTERED	REMARKS
Daniel Carpenter.....	...	Border Plains..	Private ....	Nov. 2, 1861	Died at Washington, D. C., of typhoid pneumonia following measles, Dec. 24, 1861.
Hiram Evans .....	22	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 20, 1861	Deserted July 3, 1863.
Seth P. Emery .....	25	Spirit Lake....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Promoted to Hospital Steward.
W. S. Fitch .....	21	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
James W. Forbes.....	22	Cedar Falls ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Thos. J. Forbes .....	26	Dakotah City...	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Jacob H. Frantz.....	23	Dubuque .....	Private ....	Sept. 26, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Wm. Frost.....	24	Waterloo .....	Private ....	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.
John Galer .....	21	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Bugler in 1863. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Wm. V. Gardner.....	20	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Corp. in 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
James Hood .....	22	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
James Horton.....	20	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Corp. in 1863. Discharged Sept., 1863 to take the regiment. Was killed in the Stoneman raid south of Atlanta, Ga. He was chosen to represent Cavalry service on the Soldiers' Monument at Des Moines, Iowa.
S. O. H. Johnson .....	19	Border Plains	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Committed suicide while insane near Fortress Monroe, Va., June 14, 1862.
Edward Kendall.....	19	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Wounded at South Anna Bridge, June, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Edward Kennedy.....	22	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Jacob Kimball .....	19	Cedar Falls....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Died of fever, May, 1862, at Camp Hamilton, Va.
J. F. Largent.....	22	Dubuque .....	Private ....	Sept. 27, 1861	.....
James Lindsay .....	29	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	.....
Oscar S. Matthews....	20	Spirit Lake....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Serg't., Sept., 1864. 2d Lieut., Oct. 4, 1864. Killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Jos. A. McKee.....	23	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Thos. Meagher.....	22	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.

NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	RANK	MUSTERED	REMARKS
Andrew Mills.....	29	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Wounded and taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864; was in Andersonville. Died at Wilmington, N. C., March, 1865.
Henry P. Minton..	23	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Saddler in 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Jacob M. Moore.....	18	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
George Olcutt.....	23	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
John Peterson .....	18	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Henry A. Platt.....	21	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Geo. R. Price .....	20	Dubuque .....	Private ....	Sept. 24, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Euphronius P. Ring..	20	Spirit Lake....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Serg't., Aug. 7, 1863; 2d Lieut., July 7, 1864; Capt., Oct. 4, 1864. Resigned June 8, 1865.
Samuel R. Rogers .....	24	Spirit Lake....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Killed Aug. 24, 1864, near Weldon R. R.
Francis Shaftner .....	22	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Wm. Sherman.....	18	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Jason B. Simmons ..	25	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Corp., 1864. Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Oscar Slusson.....	28	Jamestown ....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	.....
Ichabod E. Spring....	21	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Chas. Tanner.....	25	Spirit Lake....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Daniel H. Taylor.....	28	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Wounded at Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30, 1863. Lost an arm.
Albert H. Townsend..	19	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Henry Townsend....	20	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
James L. Townsend ..	22	Border Plains..	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 20, 1864.
Thomas J. Williams..	21	Dubuque .....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Mustered out for disability.
Richard W. Wilson .....	.....	Fort Dodge....	Private ....	Sept. 21, 1861	Reenlisted as a veteran. Deserted.

James Moon came to the company from Iowa in 1862.







MR. AND MRS. DAVID SEWARD HAHN,  
Pioneer settlers of Linn County, Iowa.

## THE EARLIEST SETTLERS OF LINN COUNTY.

BY JOHN J. DANIELS.

The writer feels that the early history of Iowa would be incomplete, when impartially written, if two early settlers, Daniel Seward Hahn and his wife, Permelia (Epperson) Hahn, did not receive the appreciative and grateful tribute of respect which is justly due to their memory. They were early pioneers and first settlers in Franklin township, Linn county, Iowa, and are now believed to have been the first in Linn county. This honor for many years was awarded to Edward M. Crow, who, no doubt, honestly believed that he was the first settler, for the home of the one was about twelve or fourteen miles from the other, and the early settlers were too busily engaged with their own personal affairs to search out the locality of others.

An investigation of this subject has been made within the past five years, which proves, as I shall endeavor to show, that Mr. Hahn preceded Mr. Crow by several months, and that Mrs. Hahn was the first white woman who became a permanent settler in the county. I visited Mr. Hahn at his home near Mt. Vernon, Iowa, on the 13th of September, 1894, under the impression that he was the oldest and earliest settler of the county living, and I will give his own statement in the following words:

My brother-in-law, Charles Moberly, and I came to Linn county, Iowa, in the spring of 1837, made a claim and built a cabin on it up to the square; did some breaking, and in the latter part of August, 1837, removed my wife and five children from Mercer county, Illinois, into this same cabin. Mrs. Hahn was the only help I had in putting up the weight poles on the roof, which was covered with clapboards. At that time there was no other house or settler in the township or county to my knowledge.

It is my aim to give the truth, only, for the benefit of posterity, having no desire or wish to lessen the just and merited honor of any old settler, and entertaining no personal prejudice against either one. Therefore, I ask that

the reader of these pages will render judgment in accordance with the preponderance of evidence herein presented, which evidence depends largely upon the memory and the surrounding circumstances of those claiming priority.

It is a matter of regret that, while the early settlers were laying the foundation stones for future historians to build upon, such a limited number of the early incidents were reduced to writing. The one who now undertakes the task of presenting a truthful history of important events which transpired more than half a century ago, is at times compelled to give the nearest approximate date obtainable. The accumulated evidence clearly disposes of the doubt, as to which of the two men, Hahn or Crow, was the first person to make a claim, and erect a cabin in Linn county.

I now introduce the evidence in behalf of Mr. Crow's claim, as published in his obituary in *The Cedar Rapids Weekly Gazette*, of August 9, 1894. From its resemblance in phraseology, I judge that it was largely copied from a sketch in the "History of Linn County," published in 1878, which was dictated personally by himself to the writer of that history. (See page 336, "History of Linn Co."). The statement is as follows:

He left Kane county, Illinois June 4th, and on July 4, 1837, laid claim to Sections 13 and 14, now in Brown township; staid four days in the county and then returned to Fox River, Illinois; and a short time afterwards in company with James Dawson and his brother, Garrison Crow, purchased six yoke of oxen and made preparation to return to Iowa. The little wagon train left Fox River the latter part of August and reached Linn county September 5, 1837. . . . Then the three erected a shanty near a small stream, afterwards named Crow Creek.

The evidence in Mr. Crow's behalf is somewhat conflicting, as the same history of Linn county on page 334 reads thus: "Late in August, 1837, Edward M. and Garrison Crow, his brother, and James Dawson, came to Linn county, this time prepared to begin work in earnest. . . . They put up a cabin September 5, 1837." On page 815, the history states: "In the fall of 1838 he (Mr. Crow) sold his



claim to Olmsted & Parker, and went to Indiana and spent the winter in going to school, but the following spring (1839) he returned to Linn county, and settled where he now lives." When Mr. Crow located in Linn county he was a single man, and was not married until November 14, 1839. Therefore, Mr. Hahn and wife with their five children constituted the first family in the county.

Hosea W. Gray, one of the historians of Linn county, for the *Iowa Gazetteer*, says: "John Mann [should have been Jacob Mann] was the first settler, coming in February, 1838." Charles C. Haskin, of Franklin township, made the claim of being the first settler in the county, but this is not supported by any outside evidence or circumstance. The three aspirants Mann, Crow and Haskin, were single men when they came and for several years afterward, and their permanent residence at first was only long enough within the year to secure their claims.

When I visited Mr. Hahn, then past his eighty-sixth year, I was surprised to find him enjoying such good health. His memory was clear and retentive, and he manifested the same degree of vivacity which he did in his earlier years. He was a free and easy conversationalist, naturally witty and always jovial in his disposition, and he enjoyed a good joke when told, or even perpetrated upon himself. As an illustration of this I will give in his own words one of the stories which he frequently told:

One of my wild pranks was played while with Capt. Ashton, when on our way to Fort Dearborn, and it came very near costing me my life. Ashton's company was enlisted at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to serve in the Black Hawk war, and started from there for Fort Dearborn (now the city of Chicago). As a matter of precaution against any sudden surprise by Indians, Ashton selected five men and myself to act as scouts in advance of the main company. After reaching the vicinity of the Indian haunts, I fancied that to play Indian would test the nerve and bravery of the men. I got behind a tree near the roadside, and presented enough of my person to be discovered. Reason Goodwin was then in advance of the company, and discovering what he supposed was an Indian, ran back and reported it to the rest. The Captain hurriedly formed his men in line, and pressed

forward, expecting to find the enemy near, or ambushed in his front. While the men were steadily advancing to my right and left, I soon realized that my safety depended upon making myself known before being fired upon. I accomplished this by placing my hat on a stick and holding it out beyond the tree. Ashton soon discovered the hat, and my perilous situation, and restrained his men from firing. After this incident I was called Blackhawk by my comrades. The noted Chieftain for whom I received this appellation was captured before our arrival at the Fort, and while we were at, or in the vicinity of, Beaver Lake. I had no desire to play Indian again, for the anticipated joke was played at my expense, and was more hazardous than fighting Indians.

Daniel Seward Hahn was born in Butler county, Ohio, June 9, 1808, and died January 9, 1899, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Permelia A. Armstrong, near Mt. Vernon, Linn county, at the advanced age of ninety years and seven months. He came of good ancestry, being related on the maternal side to the Hon. William H. Seward, who was by blood his first cousin. His father, Joseph Hahn, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his paternal grandfather at one time owned the site of the present populous city of Cincinnati. He was killed by the Indians while at North Bend, Ohio, for the purpose of selling a tract of land to aid in paying a balance that he owed on the site of Cincinnati. He was the first man who removed his family to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati.

Mr. Hahn was descended from patriotic ancestry; his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his father in the war of 1812, and he himself was a member of Capt. Ashton's company of Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was in actual service in the Black Hawk war. The patriotic blood in the Hahn family has coursed its way unimpaired through the veins of five generations, and before Mr. Hahn's death he had the pleasure of knowing that five grandsons were serving in the Spanish war. Three sons of John F. Hahn, to wit: Frank K. Hahn, first sergeant of Company C, 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Guy Hahn, corporal of the same company and regiment, and John C. Hahn, a member of Captain George Bever's Light Artillery Company, all of

Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Elias E. Hahn's son Victor, and Claud, son of Daniel Hahn, Jr., are both members of Company E, 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Hahn's mother died when he was five years of age, and when twelve the family removed to Indiana, where he attained his majority, and during the winter months acquired a common school education. On November 29, 1829, he was married to Miss Permelia Epperson, and shortly afterwards leased a large tract of land in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained until 1834. In this year he removed his family to Henderson's Grove, Illinois, remaining there until the spring of 1837, when in company with his brother-in-law Charles Moberly, he came to Cedar county, Iowa, and, as previously stated, to Linn county the same spring. He made a claim, did some breaking, built a cabin in part, and in August of 1837 removed his wife and children into this cabin and they became permanent settlers of the new Territory of Iowa.

Mrs. Permelia (Epperson) Hahn was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 29th of November, 1804, and in early life, with her parents, removed to Kentucky and subsequently to Indiana, where she resided until her marriage to Mr. Hahn. To this union eleven children were born. Lemuel died in early childhood; Susannah married J. T. West and died several years ago; Charles E. married Almira Wolf and resides in Johnson county, Iowa; Joseph married Susan Slater, removed to Osborn county, Kansas, and became sheriff of that county; Daniel, Jr., married Eliza Tyson and resides near Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Sarah married William Murray and resides in California; Mary E. married James P. Rose, who died while serving in the union army; she subsequently married E. Haley and resides near Mt. Vernon; Lydia J. married George A. Johns, and resides in Mt. Vernon; Elias E. married his second cousin, Miss Joanna Hahn, of Illinois and resides on the old homestead; Permelia married Thomas J. Armstrong, and she and her



two sons reside on a part of the old homestead; John F. married Lizzie Kurtz, and resides in West Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. Hahn died at her home on the 16th of November, 1881, lacking fourteen days of completing her seventy-seventh year, and left surviving her a husband and nine children. She was a kind and sympathetic mother, intelligent, industrious and frugal, and assisted largely in accumulating an ample competence for the family. She had a smile for the child, a tear for the afflicted, bread for the hungry, and a willing hand for the sick who required her aid, and as a skillful practitioner in the line of obstetrics, her services were frequently required at the homes of the new settlers. She will ever be remembered with affection by the family and by those who settled in the county many years ago, and is justly entitled to the honor of being the first white female resident of the county.

Mr. Hahn's homestead originally embraced 280 acres, including prairie and timber land, and he remained on this first home from 1837 until his death, making a continuous residence of almost sixty-two years on the same farm. His tastes were for a quiet life, and the occupations of a farmer, which in his opinion to be made successful must be permanently followed with a life of patient toil. When he and his wife settled on their claim they had five children and but few worldly goods, and according to his own statement, "only twenty-five cents in money," but plenty of energy and pluck, to withstand the privations incident to pioneer life. By patient industry and economy they managed in the course of a few years to purchase the present homestead, which at this time is as fine and valuable a tract of land as any in Franklin township, though embracing only about 217 acres of the original purchase.

There were but few mills, if any, in Iowa in 1837, and what breadstuff was used had to be hauled by ox teams into the country from Illinois or trading posts along the Mississippi river; and the many modern improvements we enjoy

to-day were not even thought of by the early pioneers. Mr. Hahn's abilities were above the average, and one of his prominent traits of character was his great fidelity to friends, which he manifested throughout his entire life. According to his statement, his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson for his second term of the presidency, and throughout his remaining years he was an ardent advocate of Jacksonian democracy. In his early manhood he became a member of the old school Baptists, and was a firm believer in predestination, though by no means pessimistic. He always saw the bright and promising side of surrounding conditions, never becoming gloomy or despondent over the trials and vicissitudes of life. He was gifted with good business judgment and reasoning powers, and as a ready debater and defender of the principles of his political or religious views, had few equals. He loved to talk on the great doctrines of election and predestination, delighting in the sermons of Mr. Spurgeon who made these beliefs so practical and comforting to his followers. He was patriotic, humane and benevolent, a friend to the poor and needy; throughout his life he was loyal to his church, and his last words were "I know I have a Saviour; my hope is well founded; my faith is built upon a firm foundation."

To the early pioneers the landscapes and the scenery of Iowa were ever grand and beautiful; the shady groves, the vast stretches of undulating prairies so profusely bedecked in springtime, with the richest and choicest flowers in all their native beauty, the many rivers, waterfalls, and crystal fountains, at first sight, were fascinating and inviting to the eyes of the beholders, especially to those in search of new homes. They fully realized that nature had done her part with a bountiful and outstretched hand, and had clothed the prairies with an abundant supply of verdure, which would afford food in summer and hay in winter for the cattle so largely used by the first settlers. Nor was this all, for the new Territory was abundantly supplied with wild animals,

fowl and fish, which often-times furnished palatable meals for the tired and weary hunter or fisherman and his family. The skins of the furred animals served a much needed purpose in supplying materials for caps, mittens and other articles of clothing. The early settler was only regarded as within the limits of fashion when dressed in buckskin coat or trousers with coonskin cap.

There was a certain class of personal belongings considered almost indispensable with the early settlers; such as good guns, hunting-pouches, powder-horns, butcher-knives, and several faithful, trusty dogs, whose sagacity and unerring scent, when in pursuit of game, seldom deceived their master. "Sancho" and "Blucher" soon learned that when the chase was successful it gave them a rare meal.

I should fail to do justice to this once new and inviting Territory without mentioning the fact that all the timbered portions seemed to be one general apiary, affording vast quantities of choice honey to the bee-hunter, and it was not an unusual thing to see from half to a full barrel of honey and comb gathered by a family. Its plentifulness almost destroyed the home-market, for nearly every settler was well supplied or had dozens of well filled bee hives of his own.

The reverse side of the pioneer's life was not such a pleasing picture as that already given, and was more or less covered with clouded and opaque spots, which represented many trying scenes and incidents. He realized that he was isolated and almost alone, and that he lived outside of the limits of society, with no schools for his children; that he was a long distance from mills and markets and must make sacrifices and endure many hardships, which would try his patience and require manly courage and untiring perseverance to overcome.

There were some undesirable things experienced by most new settlers, among which was the prevalence of chills and fevers, in some localities; the prairie "scratches," rattlesnakes, woodticks, and in summer time, swarms of hungry

mosquitoes which the early settler could not keep out of his rudely constructed cabin. The pioneer's "castle" was usually a one-story building, fourteen by sixteen or eighteen feet long, with two small windows, a door, and a stick and mud chimney. This limited space frequently served for kitchen, dining and sleeping rooms, and the place where "Nancy Jane received her best fellow on Sunday nights." The outbuildings were rudely constructed stables, covered with prairie hay, and the domestic animals usually had but little shelter from the piercing winds and chilly snow storms of midwinter.

The writer has adverted to some incidents, in the foregoing sketch of pioneer life, which came under his personal observation and experience, though not among the earliest settlers, having come to the county in the early part of May, 1844.

BERTRAM TOWNSHIP, LINN CO., IOWA, July, 1899.

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SNOW STORM.—One of the severest snow storms ever known in Northern Iowa, visited this vicinity last week. Snow fell to the depth of about twelve inches, but most of it lies in drifts varying from two to six feet in height. The roads were badly blockaded, and our mails were delayed somewhat, but most of our lines of stages are now making trips with their accustomed regularity.—*Ft. Dodge Republican*, December 23, 1863.

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HON. J. A. KASSON, after remaining two or three days with his old friends, left on the stage yesterday morning for Washington city. His numerous acquaintances here were much gratified to see him. He is a gentleman whom we are willing to trust as a representative of Iowa anywhere on the two continents.—*Daily State Register (Des Moines)*, January 18, 1862.



## THE BATTLE OF ATHENS, MISSOURI.

BY D. C. BEAMAN.

To those not familiar with the situation it is necessary to state that the Des Moines river at Athens, Missouri, forms the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. Athens is situated on a high hill which presents a face to the river of one-half or three-fourths of a mile in extent, the ground above and below the town being considerably lower. The town of Croton is on the Iowa side opposite Athens, but on much lower ground.

The Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota railroad was at that time completed from Keokuk to Ottumwa. I was station agent at Croton, and also orderly sergeant of Captain Joe Faris's company, then just organized at Croton for service in the union army.

The first battle of Bull Run had been fought a few days before, resulting in a disastrous defeat of the union forces. The battle of Wilson's Creek, in Missouri, in which General Lyon was killed, was fought the same day as the battle of Athens, August 5, 1861, but as there was then no telegraph up the Des Moines river it was not known there for some days.

Colonel David Moore, with his unorganized regiment comprised of Missouri and Iowa unionists, some two or three hundred strong, was in recruiting camp at Athens.

Martin Green in command of an unorganized regiment of Missouri rebels, about five hundred strong, had been for some days marching from the neighborhood of Memphis, Missouri, to give battle to Colonel Moore's recruits at Athens. This was known by Colonel Moore, but he was unable to obtain reliable information as to Green's progress until the evening of August 4th, when he learned that the rebels were but a few miles away.

The Keokuk City Rifles, composed mostly of Keokuk

business men, and numbering about sixty had arrived at Croton from Keokuk the night of August 4th to reinforce Colonel Moore. W. W. Belknap, afterwards Secretary of War, was their captain.

I was at my home in Croton very early on the morning of August 5th when I heard a cannon shot on the Athens hill. I hurried to the depot where I met Captain Belknap, and while we were standing together and speculating on what the day would bring forth and what we should do, the battle was fairly opened by the discharge of small arms from both sides and other shots from the six-pound cannon which the rebels had with them.

Colonel Moore's men were mostly in line on the hill at Athens, but small outposts were near the river above and below the town to meet a flank attack by the rebels should one be made.

Captain Belknap rallied his City Rifles who were about the depot and they with H. W. Sample of Keokuk and myself went down to the river immediately opposite Colonel Moore's lower outpost which was in Ike Gray's maple grove just below Athens. We were stationed in a maple grove belonging to my father on the Iowa shore. In a few minutes a flanking party of rebels, probably fifty in number, appeared on the Missouri side of the river opposite us and began to drive in the union outpost. We immediately opened fire on them. H. W. Sample and I were close to each other, while the City Rifles were scattered through the grove, each behind a big maple tree.

Soon after we arrived at the river, and before we got the range, the rebel flanking party had routed the union outpost and they were retreating, some across the river and some back on to the Athens hill. It was here, I believe, that Captain Joe Dickey of Farmington was wounded.

The distance across the river was considerable and our first bullets struck the water near the opposite shore. But this enabled us to get the range readily and in a short time

we had the rebels dodging behind the trees in Ike Gray's grove. Then came a union reinforcement from Colonel Moore which put the rebels in the grove under a cross-fire; they retreated on the run down the river, and were soon out of sight, and by that time Moore had whipped the main body on the hill and they were also in full flight, but managed to take their cannon with them.

A rebel flanking party on the up-river side of the town had also been defeated at the same time and the battle was over.

I believe Sample was also captain of a Keokuk company which was there, but neither he nor Belknap attempted to get their men in line or march them to the river in order. They were lying promiscuously about the depot, resting after a night's ride from Keokuk, and awaiting word from Colonel Moore, when the fight began much earlier than was expected. Belknap and Sample ordered their men to make for the river, but by the time they reached it the fight was on between the rebel flankers opposite and the union outpost. It was impossible for us to wade the river, and any attempt to fight in line would have been disadvantageous, and there was nothing else or better to do than to fight from behind the trees, as we did.

We kept a stream of lead going across the river as long as there was a rebel in sight, and never knew what damage we did, but as the range was long and the rebels soon began to jump sideways and get behind the maple trees it is not likely that many were killed or wounded. They returned our fire for awhile but did us no damage, as a two-foot maple tree makes a pretty safe breastwork.

It was said at the time that Colonel Moore had two sons in Green's rebel regiment, and after considerable firing had been done by both sides, the main bodies of the opposing forces on the hill being several hundred yards apart, Colonel Moore gave the order to charge in loud tones, intending, no doubt, that the rebels should hear it. One of his sons, on

hearing the order, said to his comrades, "Boys, do you hear the old man? He means what he says, and they will be here in about a minute, and the old man won't be the last one either." The charge followed as predicted, and that ended the battle.

I believe the rebels fired only five solid shot—all they had—and a few loads of scrap iron. One of the shot went clear through a house on the hill and the hole remained unrepaired for many years after. Another shot\* went over the heads of General Belknap and myself soon after we got to the depot. It whistled like a shell, the whistling being made by a sand hole in it, and struck in the hill on my father's farm back of Croton, where it was afterwards found. I presume it is the only rebel cannon ball fired during the war from a rebel state which lodged in a union one, certainly the only one which struck Iowa soil.

DENVER, COLORADO, September 10, 1903.

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\*This cannon ball was presented by Mr. Beaman, to the Historical Department and is now on exhibition in the museum. A flag carried by one of Green's companies during the battle, was also presented to the Department by Mr. Beaman. The 6-pound shot-hole through the house remains "unrepaired" to this day. It is the principal remaining relic of the battle in the hamlet of Athens.

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BUFFALO HUNT.—Our friends in Pocahontas county have recently enjoyed the rare pleasure of a buffalo hunt. Some two weeks since, a large buffalo of the "male persuasion," was discovered on the prairie some mile or more from the court house, and a party consisting of Messrs. Hait, Struthers, Metcalf and Stickney immediately started on horseback in pursuit. After a hot chase of several miles, his bovine majesty was finally overtaken and compelled to "give up the ghost," by the reception of some twenty balls, fired from revolvers, pistols and shot guns. He proved to be one of the largest of his species and the weight of the carcass was estimated at over 1500 pounds.—*Ft. Dodge Republican, September 23, 1863.*



## IOWA AT WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

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COMPILED BY ALICE M. STEELE.

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Up to the present time no lists of the graduates of the Military and Naval Academies from Iowa have been published for the information of our people. At the suggestion of the editor of *THE ANNALS*, the following lists have been compiled for this purpose, and to place on record the services of these men of whom our State will always be justly proud.

Formerly admission to these institutions was secured by favor, the appointments going to those who had political influence; but this condition no longer exists. Admission is now gained by competitive examinations, and a young man in the most obscure walk of life, who is ambitious to secure the training of either of these great schools, stands an equal chance with the friend of the politician.

The list of graduates of the Military Academy has been compiled from Gen. George W. Cullum's "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the Military Academy," and from the "Army Register." In preparing this list it has not been the aim to give a detailed record of each graduate, but to furnish a statement of the principal events in his military career. For a more complete record the reader is referred to the works above mentioned, to the "Army Directory," and to the "Annual of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy." The number of each graduate is given (in parenthesis) from the first down to 1903, the number at that time being 4214, and the class rank of each is also given. As nearly as possible, the record of service is complete to October, 1904.

Within the sphere of his gifts it is always considered a proud and fortunate thing for a young man to secure an appointment to West Point Military Academy. While this is true, the reader will discover that the service is

fraught with considerable danger. A large number die before they reach the age of forty years.

A number of prominent men, who graduated from the Military Academy, and who distinguished themselves in the service, lived a greater part of their lives in Iowa, but were appointed from other states.

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

ALLIN, GEORGE R. (No. 4231), was appointed to the Military Academy from Iowa City, and graduated No. 17 in the class of 1904. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 22d Field Battery, stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

ARNOLD, FREDERICK T. (No. 3762), was appointed from Earlville, Delaware county, and graduated June 11, 1897, No. 21 in his class of 67. He served at Ft. Yellowstone, and afterwards in the Philippine Islands, and is at present Captain in the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

BARRETTE, JOHN D. (No. 3066), was appointed from Davenport, and graduated June 14, 1885, No. 9 in his class of 39. After his graduation he performed various military duties, and during the Spanish-American war was Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Maine. He is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, at Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

BEACH, LANSING H. (No. 2934), was appointed from Dubuque, and graduated June 13, 1882, No. 3 in his class of 37. After his graduation he served in the Engineering Corps, attaining the rank of Major, and is at present stationed at Detroit, Michigan.

BELL, DAVID (No. 1511), was appointed from Bloomfield, Davis county, and graduated July 1, 1851, No. 18 in a class of 49. His service was principally on the frontier, where he engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians. He died at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, December 2, 1860, at the age of 34.

BIRKHIMER, WILLIAM E. (No. 2330), was appointed from

Fairfield, Jefferson county, and graduated June 15, 1870, No. 19 in his class of 58. Prior to becoming a cadet he had served in the civil war. After his graduation he was engaged in military duties at many stations in the United States, and during the Spanish-American war served in the Philippines, attaining the rank of Colonel in the volunteer service. He is the author of several works relating to the United States Army. At present he is Major, Artillery Corps, stationed at San Francisco, California.

BOUGHTON, DANIEL H. (No. 2887), was appointed from Union, Worth county, and graduated June 11, 1881, No. 9 in his class of 53. He afterwards served at various military posts, and in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, where he participated in the battle of San Juan, and was recommended for brevet-major. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1894. He is at present Major, 11th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

BOWER, DAVID H. (No. 4116), was appointed from Guthrie Center, and graduated No. 49 in the class of 1902. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 12th Infantry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

BOWMAN, EVERETT N. (No. 4210), was appointed from Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and graduated No. 89 in the class of 1903. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, stationed at Angel Island, California.

BOYD, CHARLES TRUMBULL (No. 3729), was appointed from Morning Sun, Louisa county, and graduated June 12, 1896, No. 61 in his class of 73. He served in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines, engaging in the battles in and about Manila, and other important operations, attaining the rank of Major in the volunteer service. He is at present Captain, 10th Cavalry, stationed at Nevada University, Reno, Nevada.

BRANT, GERALD CLARK (No. 4316), was appointed from Chariton, Lucas county, and graduated No. 102 in the

class of 1904. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Walla Walla, Washington.

BROOKS, LORENZO L. C. (No. 2776), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated June 13, 1879, No. 17 in his class of 67. He served on frontier duty until June 30, 1883, when he resigned. In August, 1901, he was residing in St. Paul, Minnesota.

BURGESS, LOUIS RAY (No. 3462), was appointed to the Military Academy from Boone, and graduated June 11, 1892, No. 13 in his class of 62, afterwards serving in various capacities in the United States Army. He is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

CHAPIN, EDWARD S. (No. 2320), was appointed from Dubuque, and graduated June 15, 1870, No. 9 in his class of 58. After his graduation he was stationed at various military posts, attaining the rank of Captain. He was retired from active service, covering a period of thirty years, at his own request, November 7, 1896, and died at Chicago, Illinois, May 3, 1899, at the age of 52.

CHASE, ARTHUR W. (No. 3456), was appointed from Avoca, Pottawattamie county, and graduated June 11, 1892, No. 7 in his class of 62. After his graduation he served on garrison duty, and in other branches of the military service in the United States and in Cuba, and is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, Pay Department, on duty at Manila, Philippine Islands.

CLAFLIN, IRA W. (No. 1786), was appointed from Indian Prairie, Van Buren county, and graduated July 1, 1857, No. 27 in his class of 38. He served on frontier duty, and during the civil war, receiving the rank of brevet-major for services during the Gettysburg campaign. He died at Mount Pleasant, Texas, November 18, 1867, at the age of 33.

CLARK, ELMER WRIGHT (No. 3531), was appointed from Storm Lake, and graduated June 12, 1893, No. 20 in



his class of 51. After his graduation he served on garrison duty, as recruiting officer, and with the Alaska Exploring Expedition. He participated in the Spanish-American war, engaging in the battles of Manila and Iloilo. He is at present Captain, 18th Infantry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

COLLEY, HENNING F. (No. 4153), was appointed to the Military Academy from Leland, Winnebago county. He graduated No. 32 in the class of 1903, and is at present Second Lieutenant, 35th Co. Coast Artillery, stationed at Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

CONNOR, WILLIAM D. (No. 3742), was appointed from Clinton, and graduated June 11, 1897, No. 1 in his class of 67. He served in the Philippine Islands during the war with Spain, with the rank of First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, afterwards becoming City Engineer of Manila, Philippine Islands. He is at present Captain, Corps of Engineers, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

COX, JOHN L. (No. 2747), was appointed from Missouri Valley, and graduated June 13, 1878, No. 31 in his class of 43. He served on frontier duty until July 1, 1879, when he resigned and engaged in farming near Missouri Valley, Iowa.

D'ARMIT, ALBERT M. (No. 3283), was appointed from Storm Lake, and graduated June 12, 1889, No. 2 in his class of 49, afterwards serving in the Engineering Corps. He died at West Point, New York, October 13, 1895, at the age of 30.

DAVISON, LORENZO P. (No. 3069), was appointed from Waterloo, and graduated August 28, 1885, No. 12 in his class of 39. After his graduation he performed various military duties, attaining the rank of Captain. During the Spanish-American war he was stationed in Puerto Rico, with the rank of Major in the volunteer service, from which he was discharged December 1, 1899.

He is at present Captain in the 5th Infantry, United States Hospital Barracks, Washington, D. C.

DIXON, HENRY BENJAMIN (No. 3651), was appointed from Fairfield, and graduated June 12, 1895, No. 35 in his class of 52. He is at present Captain, 9th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Walla Walla, Washington.

DONALDSON, CHARLES V. (No. 3273), was appointed from Moingona, Boone county, and graduated June 11, 1888, No. 36 in his class of 44. He was drowned July 15, 1890, at Santa Anna, California, in attempting to save life, having previously rescued two other persons. His death occurred at the age of 24.

DUNWOODY, CHARLES V. (No. 2133), was appointed from Fairfield, and graduated June 18, 1866, No. 19 in his class of 41. After his graduation he served in various branches of the United States Signal Service, and during the Spanish-American war was Chief Signal Officer in Cuba. At the Columbian Exposition he received a medal of honor and diploma for a treatise on International Meteorological Observation. He is at present a Brigadier General on the Retired List, living at 1522 31st Street, Washington, D. C.

ELBERT, LEROY S. (No. 1960), was appointed from Lebanon, Van Buren county, and graduated No. 28 in his class of 34. He served in the civil war, reaching the rank of Captain. September 11, 1863, he was granted sick leave of absence, and died on the Mississippi river, enroute for St. Louis, September 13, at the age of 24. He was a classmate of Gen. George A. Custer, who graduated No. 34.

ELY, HANSON E. (No. 3447), was appointed from Iowa City. He graduated June 12, 1861, No. 63 in his class of 65, afterwards serving on garrison duty at different forts, and as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa State University for one year. During the Spanish-American war he served in the Philippine Islands.

He is at present Captain, 26th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

FISK, WALTER L. (No. 2642), was appointed from Waverly, Bremer county, and graduated June 14, 1877, No. 2 in his class of 76. He is at present Major, Corps of Engineers, stationed at Detroit, Michigan.

FLAGLER, CLEMENT A. F. (No. 3284), was appointed from Davenport, and graduated June 12, 1889, No. 3 in his class of 49. After his graduation he served in the Corps of Engineers, attaining the rank of Captain, and is at present stationed at Wilmington, Delaware. He was the son of Gen. D. W. Flagler, of the Class of 1861.

GALLAGHER, HUGH J. (No. 3043), was appointed from Council Bluffs, and graduated June 15, 1884, No. 23 in his class of 37. He participated in the Pine Ridge campaign, receiving honorable mention for services. He served in the Spanish-American war, engaging in some of the most important operations in Cuba, reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence in the volunteer service. He is at present Captain, Subsistence Department, War Department, Washington, D. C.

GALLUP, FRED H. (No. 3881), was appointed from Boone, and graduated February 15, 1899, No. 14 in his class of 72, and was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of Artillery, serving at various forts. He is at present Captain, 87th Company Coast Artillery, West Point, New York. He is the son of ex-Senator W. H. Gallup of the Boone-Story district.

GARBER, MAX B. (No. 4179), was appointed from Marble Rock, Floyd county, and graduated No. 58 in the class of 1903. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

GARDNER, FRANKLIN (No. 1183), was appointed from Washington, and graduated July 1, 1843, No. 17 in his class of 39. U. S. Grant was one of his classmates, gradu-

ating No. 21. He served in the war with Mexico, and on frontier duty, attaining the rank of Captain. He was dropped from the service May 7, 1861, for abandoning his command, afterwards joining in the rebellion against the United States. He died near Vermillionville, Louisiana, April 24, 1873, at the age of 50.

GARST, CHARLES E. (No. 2631), was appointed from Boone, and graduated June 14, 1876, No. 39 in his class of 48. He served on frontier duty at several stations, resigning January 10, 1884, to become a missionary to Japan, where he died December 25, 1898.

GRAY, ALONZO (No. 3213), was appointed from Waucoma, Fayette county, and graduated June 12, 1887, No. 40 in his class of 64. He served at various military posts in the United States and in Puerto Rico, and is at present Captain, 14th Cavalry, on duty at Manila, Philippine Islands.

HARRIS, FRANK E. (No. 3452), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated June 11, 1892, No. 3 in his class of 62. He is at present Captain, 6th Coast Artillery, on duty at Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

HILL, ROWLAND G. (No. 2900), was appointed from Muscatine, and graduated June 11, 1881, No. 22 in his class of 53. He served on frontier duty at various stations, and with his regiment performed other important missions, reaching the rank of Captain of Infantry. He died in Camp near Mobile, Alabama, May 2, 1898, at the age of 41.

HOWE, EDGAR W. (No. 2727), was appointed from Dubuque, and graduated June 13, 1878, No. 11 in his class of 43. After his graduation he served at various military posts, and during the Spanish-American war was Chief Muster-ing Officer for the State of Pennsylvania. He is at present Major, 27th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois.

HOWELL, DANIEL L. (No. 2812), was appointed from Keo-



kuk, and graduated June 13, 1879, No. 53 in his class of 67. He served at various military posts, and in the Spanish-American war, where he participated in the siege of Santiago. He is at present Major, 18th Infantry, serving at Manila, Philippine Islands.

HOXIE, RICHARD L. (No. 2221), was appointed from Iowa City, and graduated June 15, 1868, No. 3 in his class of 54. Before entering the Military Academy he had served as a private in the civil war. After his graduation he served in the Corps of Engineers and is at present a Lieutenant-Colonel, stationed at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1878 he married Vinnie Ream, the sculptor.

HUNTINGTON, HENRY D. (No. 2575), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated June 16, 1875, No. 26 in his class of 43. He served principally on frontier duty, attaining the rank of First Lieutenant. He died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 4, 1886, at the age of 36.

JOHNSTON, FREDERICK E. (No. 3763), was appointed from Sioux City, and graduated June 11, 1897, No. 22 in his class of 67. He served at various military posts in the United States and in Puerto Rico, and is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

JONES, WILLIAM K. (No. 3227), was appointed from Dubuque, and graduated June 12, 1887, No. 54 in his class of 64. He served in the Spanish-American war, both in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and is at present Captain, 6th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

KOEHLER, LEWIS M. (No. 3081), was appointed from Le Mars, and graduated No. 24 in his class of 39. He served in various capacities in the United States Army, and is at present Captain, 4th Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

LOYD, CHARLES F. (No. 2546), was appointed from Lan-

sing, Allamakee county, and graduated June 17, 1874, No. 38 in his class of 41. He served on frontier duty until June 10, 1883, when he resigned, engaging in private business in Butte, Montana, where he became Colonel of the Montana Militia. May 14, 1898 he was appointed and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d United States Volunteer Cavalry, serving with the regiment until he was honorably mustered out of service September 8, 1898.

LOWE, WILLIAM W. (No. 1608), was appointed from Iowa City, and graduated No. 30 in the famous class of 1853, which produced such soldiers as Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. He served on frontier duty and in the civil war, attaining the rank of Major of Cavalry in the regular service, and received brevets up to and including that of brigadier general. He resigned June 23, 1869, and engaged in private enterprises. His death occurred at Omaha, Nebraska, May 18, 1898, at the age of 69.

LYNCH, GEORGE A. (No. 4142), was appointed from Blairs-town, Benton county, and graduated No. 21 in the class of 1903. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

McMANUS, GEORGE H. (No. 3520), was appointed from Hudson, Black Hawk county, and graduated June 12, 1893, No. 9 in his class of 51. He served at various military posts in the United States and Alaska, and is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster's Department, stationed at Ft. Totten, New York.

MORRISON, JOHN, JR. (No. 3699), was appointed from Hedrick, Keokuk county, and graduated June 12, 1896, No. 31 in his class of 73. He served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, and afterwards in the Philippines, where he was killed January 18, 1901, while scouting near Ponaranda, Luzon, at the age of 30.

MORRISON, WILLIAM F. (No. 4088), was appointed from

Iowa City, and graduated No. 21 in the class of 1902. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 7th Field Battery, stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas.

MURPHY, WILLIAM L. (No. 3861), was appointed from Council Bluffs, and graduated April 26, 1898, No. 53 in his class of 59. He served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, where he participated in the campaign against Santiago, and in the battle of San Juan. He afterwards served as Captain, 39th United States Volunteer Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, where he was killed in action near Tanauan, August 13, 1900, at the age of 26.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES M. (No. 2499), was appointed from Muscatine, and graduated June 13, 1873, No. 32 in his class of 41. He served at various military posts in the west, southwest and in Cuba, and is at present Major, 14th Cavalry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

PALMER, CHARLES D. (No. 3244), was appointed from Council Bluffs, and graduated June 11, 1888, No. 7 in his class of 44. From May 28, 1898 to August 24, 1899, he served in various positions in the Quartermaster's Department. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service March 1, 1900, and April 21 sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands.

PIERCE, PALMER E. (No. 3426), was appointed from Traer, Tama county, and graduated June 12, 1891, No. 42 in his class of 65. He served in the Spanish-American war in Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and is at present Captain, 13th Infantry, stationed at West Point, New York.

PIKE, EMORY J. (No. 4066), was appointed from Sigourney, Keokuk county, and graduated No. 73 in the class of 1901. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, on duty at Manila, Philippine Islands.

PRICE, DAVID (No. 2655), was appointed from Stelapolis, Iowa county, and graduated June 14, 1877, No. 15 in his class of 76. He afterwards served at various military

posts in the United States, and during the Spanish-American war was stationed at Richmond, Virginia, to muster in troops for that state. He is at present Major, Artillery Corps, stationed at Ft. Greble, Rhode Island.

READ, GEORGE W. (No. 3008), was appointed from Des Moines and graduated June 13, 1883, No. 40 in his class of 52. He served on frontier duty and was at one time Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa State University. He is at present Captain, 9th Cavalry, stationed at Washington, D. C.

REHKOPF, NED B. (No. 4093), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated No. 26 in the class of 1902. He is at present Second Lieutenant, 28th Field Battery, stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

SALTZMAN, CHARLES MCK. (No. 3697), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated June 12, 1896, No. 29 in his class of 73. He served in the war with Spain, participating in the most important engagements in Cuba. At present he is Captain, Signal Corps, on duty at Manila, Philippine Islands.

SIMONDS, GEORGE S. (No. 3893), was appointed from Cresco, Howard county, and graduated February 15, 1899, No. 26 in his class of 72, sailing at once for the Philippines. He is at present First Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, stationed at West Point, New York.

STICKLE, HORTON W. (No. 3870), was appointed from Anamosa, and graduated February 15, 1899, No. 3 in his class of 72. He was promoted at once to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and sailed for the Philippine Islands. He is at present First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, stationed at West Point, New York.

STREET, WASHINGTON P. (No. 1361), was appointed from Fairfield, and graduated July 1, 1847, No. 31 in his class of 38. He served in the war with Mexico and on frontier duty, and died at Camp McKavett, Texas, Sep-



tember 13, 1852, at the age of 27. He was a grandson of Gen. Joseph M. Street.

STUART, GEORGE W. (No. 3928), was appointed from Chariton, and graduated February 15, 1899, No. 61 in his class of 72. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Infantry and performed various military duties in the United States and in Alaska. At present he is First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

SUPLEE, EDWIN M. (No. 3263), was appointed from Des Moines, and graduated June 11, 1888, No. 26 in his class of 44. After his graduation he performed various duties in the military service, and during the Spanish-American war served as recruiting and mustering officer. He is at present Captain, 14th Cavalry, stationed at Davenport, Iowa.

THOMPSON, JAMES K. (No. 3046), was appointed from Albia, Monroe county, and graduated June 15, 1884, No. 26 in his class of 37. After his graduation he was stationed at various military posts, and during the Spanish-American war served as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service March 3, 1899, and was afterwards stationed at Puerto Principe, Cuba. He is at present Captain, 12th Infantry, on duty at Governor's Island, New York.

THORINGTON, MONROE P. (No. 2673), was appointed from Davenport, and graduated June 14, 1877, No. 33 in his class of 67. He died at Fort Keogh, Montana, September 10, 1878, at the age of 23.

TOWNSLEY, CLARENCE P. (No. 2892), was appointed from Sioux City and graduated June 11, 1881, No. 14 in his class of 53. He was stationed at various military posts until July 27, 1898, when he was made Major and Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, in charge Ordnance Office, Department of Havana, Cuba; and

later, Captain of Artillery. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service May 12, 1899. He is at present Captain, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster's Department, stationed at Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

WASSON, JAMES R. (No. 2370), was appointed from Hartford, Warren county, and graduated June 12, 1871, No. 1 in his class of 41. He resigned July 1, 1872, and became professor of Mathematics in the College Hokkaido, Japan. He afterwards served as Chief Engineer of the Imperial Army of Japan, with the rank of Colonel, and as Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University of Tokyo. He served as paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, from September 14, 1876 to July 3, 1883, when he was dismissed. Prior to becoming a cadet he had served in the civil war. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he tendered his services to the War Department, and served as a private in the Philippines.

WHEELER, WILLIAM B. (No. 2400), was appointed from Albion, Marshall county, and graduated June 12, 1871, No. 31 in his class of 41. After his graduation he was stationed at various military posts throughout the United States, and also served in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war, participating in the battle of Manila, and other important engagements. He is at present Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Infantry, stationed at Ft. Logan, Colorado.

WHITE, GEORGE PHILIP (No. 3396), was appointed from Plymouth, Cerro Gordo county, and graduated June 12, 1891, No. 12 in his class of 65. He served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, participating in the battle of San Juan, and the campaign of Santiago. He is at present Captain of Cavalry, Quartermaster's Department, stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

WHITE, HERBERT A. (No. 3624), was appointed from Plymouth, Cerro Gordo county, and graduated June 12,

1895, No. 8 in his class of 52, afterwards performing various military duties. He is at present Captain in the 11th Cavalry, on duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

WILKINS, HARRY E. (No. 3187), was appointed from Victor, Iowa county, and graduated June 12, 1887, No. 14 in his class of 64. He served at various points in the United States and was for two years on duty with the Iowa National Guard. He also served in the Commissary Department, United States Volunteers, from June 20, 1898, to June 12, 1899, when he was mustered out. He is at present Captain, Subsistence Department, Chicago, Illinois.

WOOD, ABRAM E. (No. 2424), was appointed from Iowa City, and graduated June 14, 1872, No. 14 in his class of 57. Before becoming a cadet he served in the civil war from 1861 to 1865, and was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Meridian, and all the operations of Sherman's campaigns of 1864-65, attaining the rank of Second Lieutenant. After his graduation he was stationed at various military posts, reaching the rank of Captain. He died April 14, 1894, at the Presidio of San Francisco, at the age of 49.

WOODRUFF, EUGENE A. (No. 2121), was appointed from Independence, and graduated June 18, 1866, No. 7 in a class of 41, afterwards serving in the Corps of Engineers, where he reached the rank of First Lieutenant. He died September 30, 1873, at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the age of 32.

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#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The list for this institution was compiled at the Navy Department, and sundry references have also been made to the "Navy Register." It is to be regretted that no such comprehensive work as Gen. Cullum's has been published for the Naval Academy.

BABCOCK, JOHN V., entered the Naval Academy September

10, 1897, and is at present an Ensign on the Active List, serving on the Monitor Monterey.

BAKER, ASHER C., entered the Naval Academy from Cedar Rapids, September 30, 1866. He is at present a Captain on the Active List. The past year he has been stationed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

BEECHER, ALBERT M., entered the Naval Academy from Ft. Dodge, June 11, 1880, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He died on board the Battleship Maine, November 3, 1903.

BELL, JAMES R., entered the Naval Academy from Keokuk, July 6, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

BERRIEN, FRANK D., entered the Naval Academy from Clinton, September 5, 1896, and is at present an Ensign on the Active List, serving on the Battleship Kentucky.

BERRY, FRED T., entered the Naval Academy from Logan, June 30, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

BLAMER, DE WITT, entered the Naval Academy from Independence, May 19, 1887, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, serving on the Cruiser Cincinnati.

BLOCKLINGER, GOTTFRIED, entered the Naval Academy from Dubuque, July 22, 1863. He is at present a Captain on the Active List, serving at Norfolk, Virginia.

BOND, CHARLES O., entered the Naval Academy from Lehigh, Webster county, September 8, 1886, and his resignation was accepted June 23, 1891. He also served as a Volunteer Ensign during the Spanish-American war, from May 12, 1898, until honorably discharged August 30, 1898.

BORDER, LEE S., entered the Naval Academy from Victor, June 4, 1901, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

BOWYER, JOHN M., entered the Naval Academy from Mt. Pleasant, September 20, 1870. He was promoted through the various grades to the rank of Commander, and is at



- present stationed at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
- BRIDGMAN, WILLIAM R., entered the Naval Academy from Keokuk, November 29, 1859. He served with distinction during the civil war, and rose through the various grades to that of Captain. He died December 15, 1894, while on the Active List.
- BROWN, FORD H., entered the Naval Academy from Sioux City, May 17, 1883, and is at present a Lieutenant-Commander on the Retired List, having been retired on June 30, 1904.
- BRUCE, BRYSON, entered the Naval Academy from Garden Grove, May 8, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- CHANTRY, ALLAN J., entered the Naval Academy from Malvern, September 11, 1902, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- CLARKE, CHARLES A., entered the Naval Academy from Fairfield, July 21, 1864, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Retired List.
- CONNOR, EDWARD H., entered the Naval Academy from Clinton, July 14, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- CONOVER, FRANCIS S., entered the Naval Academy May 11, 1840, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. He resigned August 11, 1863.
- COWIE, JAMES W., entered the Naval Academy from Montezuma, February 25, 1863, attaining the rank of Ensign. He was lost on the Gunboat Oneida, off the coast of Japan, January 24, 1870. He was a son of Hon. George Cowie of Poweshiek county, who afterwards died in Washington, D. C.
- CRAIG, COLIN S., entered the Naval Academy from Keosauqua, May 17, 1883, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1889.
- CULBERTSON, WILLIAM L., Jr., entered the Naval Academy from Carroll, September 7, 1901, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

- ELSEFFER, HARRY S., entered the Naval Academy October 1, 1874, and died March 21, 1886. He was an Assistant Engineer at the time of his death.
- FLETCHER, FRANK F., entered the Naval Academy from Oskaloosa, September 22, 1870. He is at present a Commander on the Active List.
- FLETCHER, FRANK J., entered the Naval Academy from Marshalltown, September 26, 1902, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- FOWLER, ORIE W., entered the Naval Academy from Ft. Dodge, September 5, 1896, and is at present an Ensign on the Active List, serving on the Buffalo.
- FRELLSEN, RAYMOND F., entered the Naval Academy from Waterloo, June 29, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- GARTLEY, ALONZO, entered the Naval Academy from Cedar Rapids, May 22, 1886, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1892. He also served as a Volunteer Lieutenant during the Spanish-American war, from June 23, 1898, until honorably discharged September 8, 1898.
- GILLET, SIMEON P., entered the Naval Academy September 20, 1856, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. His resignation was accepted December 30, 1871.
- GILLMOR, REGINALD E., entered the Naval Academy from Creston, August 1, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- HALL, MARTIN E., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, September 19, 1865, and is at present a Commander on the Retired List, his retirement dating from June 30, 1900.
- HARTUNG, RENWICK J., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, September 6, 1887, and is now an Ensign on the Retired List, having been retired June 20, 1896. He is at present Superintendent of the East Des Moines Schools.

- HASKELL, CHARLES W., entered the Naval Academy from Charles City, June 23, 1870, reaching the rank of Ensign. His resignation was accepted March 28, 1879.
- HETHERINGTON, JAMES H., entered the Naval Academy from Dubuque, June 9, 1874. He is at present a Lieutenant-Commander on the Active List, serving on the Newark.
- HILL, RICHARD, entered the Naval Academy from Ft. Dodge, June 29, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- HOBSON, JOSEPH B., entered the Naval Academy from West Union, July 25, 1865, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. His resignation was accepted October 10, 1880.
- HOLMAN, FREDERICK R., entered the Naval Academy from Sioux City, May 19, 1893, and was lost at sea from the U. S. S. Celtic, August 13, 1902.
- HUBBARD, NATHANIEL M., JR., was appointed to the Naval Academy at large by President Grant, from Cedar Rapids, September 22, 1877. He resigned August 8, 1883. During the Spanish-American war he served as a Volunteer Ensign from May 10, 1898, until he was honorably discharged November 19, 1898, with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade).
- HUGHES, WALTER S., entered the Naval Academy from Marshalltown, September 24, 1870. He is at present a Commander on the Active List, on duty in the Asiatic Station.
- JAMES, CHARLES M., entered the Naval Academy from Grinnell, June 27, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- JENNINGS, JOHN C., entered the Naval Academy from Cedar Rapids, July 1, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- KEMMAN, ARTHUR S., entered the Naval Academy from New Hampton, July 5, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- KEPPLER, CHESTER H. J., entered the Naval Academy from

Iowa City, June 11, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

KRAKOW, CARL C., entered the Naval Academy from Dubuque, July 3, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

LAUMAN, PHILIP G., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, June 27, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

LAWS, GEORGE W., entered the Naval Academy from Shenandoah, May 21, 1887, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, serving in the Asiatic Station.

LOFQUIST, EMANUEL A., entered the Naval Academy from Burlington, May 21, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

LOMBARD, BENJAMIN M., entered the Naval Academy from Shenandoah, September 21, 1881, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1887. He also served as a Volunteer Ensign during the Spanish-American war, from May 24, 1898, until honorably discharged with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) on February 11, 1899.

MCCARTHY, ALBERT H., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, September 6, 1893, and is at present a Lieutenant (junior grade) on the Active List, serving on the Monitor Florida. Lieut. McCarthy is the son of Ex-Auditor of State, C. G. McCarthy. He saw active and honorable service both in the West Indies and the Philippines.

MCCRACKEN, ALEXANDER, entered the Naval Academy from Fairfield, July 27, 1866, and is at present a Commander on the Active List, commanding the Cruiser Des Moines.

MARIX, ADOLPHUS, entered the Naval Academy September 26, 1864, and is at present a Captain on the Active List, commanding the Cruiser Minneapolis.

MAYER, AUGUSTUS N., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, June 17, 1876, and died March 15, 1901, while a Lieutenant in the Navy.



- MERRITT, DARWIN R., entered the Naval Academy September 10, 1891, from Red Oak. He was lost at the sinking of the Battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, February 15, 1898, upon which he was an Assistant Engineer. He was a son of Hon. W. W. Merritt, of Red Oak.
- MEYERS, GEORGE J., entered the Naval Academy from Council Bluffs, May 23, 1898, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- MONTGOMERY, ROBERT L., entered the Naval Academy from Council Bluffs, May 21, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- PARKER, FELTON, entered the Naval Academy November 6, 1876, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1884. He also served as a Volunteer Lieutenant during the Spanish-American war from June 22, 1898, until honorably discharged November 17, 1898.
- PARSONS, ARTHUR C., entered the Naval Academy from Keokuk, June 21, 1876, and was honorably discharged, with the rank of Master, June 30, 1883. During the Spanish-American war he served as a Volunteer Lieutenant from June 17, 1898, until honorably discharged January 30, 1899.
- PETERSON, MARTIN J., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, July 15, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.
- PRATT, PETER L., entered the Naval Academy from Spirit Lake, May 19, 1891, and is at present an Ensign on the Retired List, having been retired November 21, 1902.
- PRICE, HENRY B., entered the Naval Academy from Burlington, May 20, 1889, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, serving on the Cruiser Lancaster.
- REED, MILTON E., entered the Naval Academy from Waukon, September 5, 1887, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List.
- REEDER, WILLIAM H., entered the Naval Academy from

Muscatine, September 26, 1862, and is at present a Captain on the Active List.

REMEY, EDWARD W., entered the Naval Academy from Burlington, September 26, 1862. He disappeared February 13, 1885, while a Lieutenant on the Active List.

REMEY, GEORGE C., entered the Naval Academy from Burlington, September 20, 1855, and is at present a Rear Admiral on the Retired List, having been retired August 4, 1903. His last service was as Commander of the Asiatic Squadron, the largest fleet ever at sea under an American sailor.

RICHMAN, CLAYTON S., entered the Naval Academy from Muscatine, July 24, 1865, and is at present a Commander on the Retired List, his retirement dating from June 30, 1900.

RYDEN, ROY W., entered the Naval Academy from Des Moines, September 11, 1899, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

SAHM, LEO, entered the Naval Academy from Dubuque, September 28, 1899, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

SCHIPFER, CARL A., entered the Naval Academy from Sigourney, July 15, 1904, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

SHOUP, AUBREY K., entered the Naval Academy from Merrill, Cherokee county, May 21, 1900, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

SMITH, ARTHUR St. C., JR., entered the Naval Academy from Cedar Rapids, September 6, 1893, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, serving on the Cruiser Des Moines.

SMYTH, WILLIAM W., entered the Naval Academy from Marion, September 9, 1899, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

STAFFORD, GEORGE H., entered the Naval Academy from Atlantic, June 10, 1874, and is at present a Lieutenant-

Commander on the Active List, serving on the Cruiser Des Moines.

STEARNS, BEN. W., entered the Naval Academy from Logan, May 17, 1883, and was honorably discharged June 30, 1889.

STOUT, EDWARD C., entered the Naval Academy February 18, 1840, reaching the rank of Lieutenant. He was lost on the U. S. S. Levant, September 18, 1860.

SWANSON, ERNEST A., entered the Naval Academy from Mason City, September 23, 1901, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

THOMAS, RAYMOND G., entered the Naval Academy from Monticello, July 27, 1903, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

TOWNSEND, JULIUS C., entered the Naval Academy from Keokuk, September 8, 1898, and is at present a Midshipman on the Active List.

WADDELL, CHARLES, entered the Naval Academy March 14, 1840, and died August 30, 1847.

WALKER, JOHN GRIMES, entered the Naval Academy from Burlington, October 5, 1850. He served actively and with great distinction during the civil war, and reached a high position in the United States Navy. He is at present a Rear Admiral on the Retired List, his retirement dating from March 20, 1897. Admiral Walker is at present at the head of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He is a nephew of James W. Grimes.

WALLACE, JAMES, entered the Naval Academy from Davenport, November 1, 1859, and died February 25, 1864, having reached the rank of Ensign.

WELLS, WILLIAM B., entered the Naval Academy from Newton, May 19, 1894, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, serving at the Naval Academy.

WHELEN, HENRY, entered the Naval Academy from Keosauqua, September 23, 1862, and his resignation was accepted June 2, 1873. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the United States Navy.

WILLIAMS, THEODORE S., entered the Naval Academy from Keokuk, September 26, 1862, and died June 13, 1871, while a Master on the Active List.

YARNELL, HARRY E., entered the Naval Academy from Independence, September 6, 1893, and is at present a Lieutenant on the Active List, commanding the Torpedo Boat Dale.

DES MOINES, IOWA, November, 1904.

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IF ANY of our eastern brethren doubt the fact that we have plenty of fowls, as well as other game for the sportsmen, we will tell them that but a moment ago we saw a flock of wild pigeons light upon the building occupied by the Commissioners to grant pre-emption claims to town lots. Whether they are old settlers and called to obtain certificates, we are not aware, but this fact we feel assured of—if they are, their lots have been “jumped,” and a second application can be made only at the peril of their lives.—*Iowa News (Du Buque)*, June 16, 1838.

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ON WEDNESDAY evening last, Gov. Dodge passed this place, on board the “Irene,” for St. Peters, whither he is going as a commissioner under the Government of the United States, to treat with the Chippewa Indians, for the purchase of their lands lying on the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers. General Smith, appointed in conjunction with Gov. Dodge, has, for what cause we know not, been detained, and will not, we presume, be able to reach Fort Snelling by the time appointed (20th July).—*Iowa News (Du Buque)*, July 15, 1837.



## VOTING WITH THE SOLDIERS IN 1864.

BY CHARLES ALDRICH.

Happening to visit Des Moines in the early autumn of 1864, I met Gov. William M. Stone, and had a brief but very pleasant visit with him. During our conversation he suggested that if I would like to go to an Iowa regiment to take the vote of the soldiers, he would appoint me one of the commissioners for that purpose. A company had gone from Ft. Dodge, with many of the members of which I was acquainted, to the Army of the Potomac. The theory in the formation of the regiment at the start was to make it a composite affair comprising one company from each of a certain number of states; but the effort failed to materialize, the Adjutant General not being authorized to organize such regiments; and when the command was finally mustered in it was christened the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a dashing soldier, Samuel P. Spear, as its colonel. The Ft. Dodge Company was composed of very excellent men. Franklin A. Stratton was elected captain. He had been educated as a civil engineer and naturally took to soldiering. His record in the army was very creditable. He took part in many actions, and was almost continuously on duty. He was finally promoted to the rank of colonel and mustered out as brevet-brigadier general. He did not return to Ft. Dodge, and died somewhere in the east many years ago. I have always believed him to have been a most excellent gentleman in every respect, high-minded, honorable, and brave, efficient and accomplished as a soldier. I am glad even at this late day to be able to pay a tribute to his memory.

I do not go into this matter of enumerating the officers to any farther extent for the reason that an article elsewhere in this number details minutely the services of the Company and presents its full roster, showing the killed and wounded, as well as the few in the command at its muster out. I am

not aware that this matter has ever been published in the State aside from the old official reports, and it is but simple justice that this gallant command should be placed permanently in our records. I trust that its appearance in these pages will accomplish that purpose.

I reported to the Secretary of State at Des Moines, where I received my instructions, with the poll books, blanks, etc. I also carried tickets provided by each of the political parties. The journey to Washington was without any special incident. I applied at the War Department for permission to visit Gen. Grant's command in my official capacity as "army vote commissioner," and was referred to Maj. Henry Clay Wood (who, I believe, if living, must be a gray-haired colonel by this time), an assistant adjutant general. I found him an exceedingly affable and pleasant gentleman. He gave me the necessary permit, limiting my stay to a certain number of days—five or six. I took the first steamer down the Potomac and up the James, and in due time landed on the point at the junction of the latter stream with the Appomattox. I was not long in finding Charles A. Sherman of Ft. Dodge, who had been promoted to first lieutenant and assistant quarter-master, and had been detailed for duty at the headquarters of Gen. August V. Kautz, the distinguished cavalry leader. "Charlie" was an old political and personal friend, and gave me a most cordial welcome to his tent and mess table. He wanted to vote, and proffered to go out with me the next day to the point where the men were stationed, doing picket duty, far in front.

We were up in the morning very early, leaving camp on horseback as soon as we had taken our breakfast. We crossed the James at Deep Bottom, on a pontoon bridge, and started off in the direction of Richmond, following the old road. This road led across the locality where Gen. Birney's famous charge with his Black Brigade had taken place not many weeks before. This was the charge about which Gen. B. F. Butler so often spoke with his grandest eloquence

Two long lines of breastworks extended from north to south, crossing a little valley in a diagonal sort of way. These breastworks were about four feet high—logs laid up squarely in front with heavy embankments of yellow clay filled in behind. In front of the first line and parallel with it ran a close abattis made of small pines firmly set in the ground; the limbs pointing toward the “Yanks” had been sharpened. Both lines of breastworks were lined with confederates. But Gen. Butler ordered Birney to charge them at daybreak. It seemed a most hazardous undertaking, but everything was in readiness and the black warriors went in with a wild yell. The enemy was ready for them and poured in a hot fire long before the colored soldiers reached the abattis. On reaching this obstruction, the line halted until the ax-men could cut their passage through it, which was very quickly done. The negroes then went forward and the confederates not only fled from their first line of breastworks, but from the second also. It always delighted Gen. Butler to tell how they ran.

But the colored soldiers paid dearly for this terrible charge and its resulting success. The ground on either side of the abattis was thickly strewn with shallow graves, not yet flattened down by the autumnal rains. Here and there one had been dug out—doubtless those of the white officers who had fallen, but whose bodies had been taken to their distant homes.

We took this all in as we jogged along in the pleasant November morning. From this point we now struck into “the Long Bridge road,” which led off through thick, grand old pine woods toward Richmond. This was an ancient and very narrow road, which had never been used very much, or had been long abandoned. It was very crooked, and at many points nearly choked up with briars and brush. But it was lined with our pickets. These men were stationed at such frequent intervals that each could see the one next ahead. They were all mounted, sitting motionless and mute

with their carbines cocked—the very impersonation of alertness and vigilance. It certainly looked very much like war to see these grim soldiers peering into the woods, as if in momentary expectation of seeing the approaching enemy. But we finally reached the most advanced picket post, where we found Col. Spear and a company of cavalrymen. Lieut. Sherman introduced me to the colonel, stating the errand upon which I had come. After a hearty and most cordial greeting, I waited a moment to hear what the colonel might say. He spoke in an instant, about as follows:

“Well, young man, if you are going to do anything here you had better get about it — quick! You don’t know the peril you are in at this very moment! That line of trees over yonder (across a meadow or pasture, and not more than 40 or 50 rods away) is full of ‘Johnnies,’ and they may open fire upon us at any minute!”

“All right, colonel! Here goes!”

An election board was quickly appointed “by the commissioner” from the soldiers (as the law stipulated), and a cigar box fitted up for a ballot box. The men were brought in as quietly as possible, and in less time than one can imagine our votes were all in and canvassed. We were not disposed to linger an instant, and Lieut. Sherman and I mounted our horses and started for the rear. A very young second lieutenant by the name of Oscar Matthews, from Dickinson county, returned with us. He was a pleasant, handsome boy. He had been in many battles, and the little black horse which he rode had not yet recovered from an ugly bullet wound in the side—and had other scars besides. He was very attentive to us and showed us many interesting objects along our route. At the battle of Five Forks the poor fellow was shot dead while leading his men in a charge.

The sky was cloudy on our return past the long line of pickets, and the air seemed full of the portents of battle. At one place we passed an old corral, on a low hillside, about which there had been many camp fires. Later in the



day a skirmish occurred here (as Lieut. Sherman informed me afterward), in which several men were killed on either side. Our route out and back also crossed another battle field—that of the second Malvern Hill. Here there was an open field of probably fifteen acres, mostly covered by an apple orchard, and a decayed farm house stood on the east side. A ravine ran along the north and east sides of the field. It seemed that the confederates occupied the field, and that a hard struggle had taken place for its possession. Our forces had fought their way out of the ravine, digging rifle-pits in a zig-zag sort of way up the steep incline. The great pines in the adjacent woods showed hundreds of the scars made by shot and shell. Some had been felled by cannon balls, and others splintered as from a stroke of lightning. In the midst of the orchard several Union soldiers had been buried. But how? They had simply been laid together on the ground, a rubber blanket spread over them, upon which six or eight inches of dirt had been hastily piled! Two or three skulls had been rooted out by swine, and some of the feet also protruded. The flesh, had, however, disappeared, and we only saw the bleaching bones. As we went down into the ravine the young lieutenant requested us to turn out a few steps into the brush. Here a cavalry corporal had fallen, and been left without burial. The cap was still upon the fleshless skull, the visor down over the eyeless sockets. He fell upon his back, and had never been disturbed. The hogs had not found the body.

But we pressed rapidly forward and reached camp a little after noon. (The polls did not keep open until 6 o'clock at that election, however explicit the general law may have been.) I was informed that we were within less than eight miles of Richmond, the spires of which could be plainly seen from a point quite near by. I have always supposed that "my election" was held nearer the front, and in closer proximity to actual peril, than that organized by any other army vote commissioner. Meeting my pleasant, white-haired

friend, Sherman (lieutenant and A. Q. M.), not long since, brought all these circumstances freshly to my mind, and I determined to write out my recollections of the election of 1864.

My permit gave me still several days to remain. I improved them by seeing as much as possible of camps and operations of the great army which finally captured Richmond. We rode along the lines out toward Petersburg, and visited the Dutch Gap canal, which Gen. Butler was then excavating. At several of these batteries the great guns were booming—throwing shells in the direction of the enemy. Inside of our breastworks there were many bomb-proofs, which looked to me as though they would be very safe retreats in the face of a hot artillery fire. Many of the divisions had erected their winter quarters. These consisted of houses or cabins made of pine logs from 6 to 12 inches in diameter with half a foot of Virginia clay piled on the roof to keep out the rain. All had a most cozy, comfortable appearance—especially the better quarters erected for the officers. In that region, owing to the great amount of rainfall, and the impervious character of the soil, the land is plowed with “dead-furrows” about every ten feet to allow the water to run off. Often a field, completely exhausted by tobacco culture, had been abandoned, with these “dead-furrows” remaining. I was surprised to see many such old fields given back to the forest, and densely covered with tall pines, a foot in diameter, the “dead-furrows” as distinct as though the land had been plowed into ridges the day before! It was certainly a novel feature of the forest to one from a prairie state. But “dead-furrows” in that tenacious clay would doubtless last as long as if they had been carved out of some of our softer rocks. The army was then very quiet, and it seemed to me that after so much hard fighting in getting into its position, both officers and men were making themselves very comfortable.

## MRS. ADA E. NORTH.\*

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BY JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

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The subject of this brief sketch, though seventh in Iowa's official list of State Librarians, was first to stamp the impress of individual service upon the history of the State. Between the first territorial librarian, Theodore S. Parvin, and the seventh State Librarian, the service rendered by the several incumbents was incidental and temporizing—with the one single exception of that performed by Mrs. North's predecessor, John C. Merrill, whom death cut short his usefulness after three resultful years.

Mrs. North's administration was characterized to a remarkable degree by vigor and judgment in organization, discrimination in the use of the limited funds placed at her disposal and a gentle courtesy which gave new dignity to the position she so well filled.

With almost none of the many present helps to librarians, Mrs. North by correspondence and personal visitation made herself thoroughly acquainted with the progress then well begun in library science and, so far as seemed to her wise and practicable, applied her knowledge to the improvement of the State Library as an aid to lawyers, legislators and the public generally.

But Mrs. North was not content with faithful and efficient service in the library. She was quick to grasp the modern idea of library service. To her mind libraries maintained by the people were for the people and not for a privileged few. She gladly availed herself of the opportunity cheerfully accorded her by the Clarkson Brothers to use the columns of *The Iowa State Register* for the dissemination of information as to the uses which might be made of public libraries and the duty of the State toward these invaluable adjuncts to the education of the schools.

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\*This tribute to Mrs. North appeared in the 29th Biennial Report of the State Librarian, Mr. Johnson Brigham.



MRS. ADA E. NORTH,  
State Librarian, 1871-1878; Librarian of the Iowa State University, 1879-  
1892; died in Des Moines, January 9, 1899.





It was long her dream to organize an association of librarians in Iowa, but not until she had been transferred to another field of labor was the dream fulfilled. Finding in the late T. S. Parvin, of Cedar Rapids, Curator Charles Aldrich, of the Historical Department of Iowa, and Capt. W. H. Johnston, now of the Iowa Library Commission, the sympathy and support she sought, in 1890 Mrs. North by correspondence and personal effort succeeded in organizing the Iowa Library Society, the lineal predecessor of the present influential Iowa State Library Association. Prior thereto Mrs. North had attended two annual conferences of the American Library Association, one at Milwaukee in 1886, the other at St. Louis in 1889, and the editorial pages of the *Library Journal*, the organ of that Association, attest the impress this brave, true woman had made upon that body. For twenty-one years, from 1871 to 1892, this pioneer librarian of Iowa dreamed, planned and worked for the inauguration of the library movement now grandly sweeping over our State, and it is surely fitting that in this splendid era of fulfillment the name and career of this Prophet of the New Day should be honored by those who are enjoying the fruits of her labors.

The career of Ada E. North may be outlined as follows: Born in Alexander, New York, November 19, 1840; married in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1865, to Maj. George J. North, military secretary, afterwards private secretary to Gov. W. M. Stone; left a widow in 1870; in 1871 appointed State Librarian by Governor Merrill; re-appointed by Governors Carpenter and Kirkwood respectively; relieved by Governor Gear in 1878 (the office then being in politics); after a brief interval appointed city librarian of Des Moines; in 1879 chosen librarian of the State University at Iowa City; in 1892 compelled by failing health to relinquish her post; an invalid and a sufferer most of the time for nearly seven years thereafter; on the 9th of January, 1899, her spirit found release in death.

Her venerable father, Rev. Milo N. Miles, survived her but a brief time. Her son, Mr. Howard M. North, is at present roadmaster for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles; her daughter is married and resides in South Dakota. Three brothers survive her, two residing in Des Moines, the other in Nebraska.

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INDIAN TROUBLES AGAIN.—The settlers on the border, in the Northwestern counties of the State, are again alarmed on account of the recent appearance and depredations of Indians in that quarter. Many immigrants destined for Dakota Territory and the little Sioux valley have turned back and sought homes in the valley of the Des Moines. The first act of the great Indian expedition fitting out at Sioux City should be to exterminate these infernal savages before ascending the Missouri river in search of Indians beyond the limits of white settlements. A massacre is feared at Peterson and other settlements along the valley of the Little Sioux. We trust however that the present excitement may prove a false alarm and that Northwestern Iowa may be permitted to receive and retain the immigration which, were these apprehensions removed, would flow into her beautiful valleys and spread over her fertile prairies.—*Et. Dodge Republican, May 4, 1864.*

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I CONSIDER the discovery of America as the opening of a grand design in Providence for the emancipation of mankind all over the earth. The Union is our rock of safety, as well as the pledge of our grandeur. A prospect into futurity in America is like contemplating the heavens through the telescope; objects stupendous in magnitude and motion strike us from all quarters, and fill us with amazement.—*John Adams.*

# ANNALS OF IOWA.

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

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### CLOSE OF VOLUME VI.

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This number of *THE ANNALS* completes the twelfth year of its publication under my supervision. The issues now fill six biennial volumes of nearly 4,000 pages. I trust that I may be indulged in a brief retrospect of my labors as its editor, and of the work it has aided in accomplishing. Up to the time the Historical Department was organized in 1892, very little sentiment existed in our State favoring the preservation of the materials of Iowa history. This had been urged for many years by Hon. Theodore S. Parvin, Mrs. Ada E. North, Capt. W. H. Johnston, the writer, and others, in the public press. But progress for a long time was very slow. The work was taken up in *THE ANNALS* from the first. Articles detailing the experiences of eye-witnesses in our early days were solicited and published, with biographical sketches and portraits of men prominent in those times. It was at first quite difficult to procure such articles as were desired, and for awhile even the best that could be obtained attracted little attention. But gradually a spirit of genuine appreciation has been awakened, we now have a wide circle of deeply interested readers, and many things are copied from our pages into the columns of leading Iowa journals. We are of the opinion that writers in the future will look to these pages for many points of Iowa history. The papers of Governors C. C. Carpenter and Wm. Larrabee, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Hon. John A. Kasson, Rev. Dr. William Salter, Judge George G. Wright, Maj. S. H. M. Byers, Prof. F. I. Herriott, Major Hoyt Sherman, George C. Duffield, Tacitus Hussey, Col. C. H. Gatch and many others, contain a world of precious information to be found nowhere else. He who writes in the future of the "Spirit Lake Expedition," of our "Forts and Encampments" in territorial times, of "Steamboating on the Des Moines River," of the "Great Flood of 1851," of the long and acrimonious struggle to build the new capitol of Iowa, of the pushing of settlements into newer regions, the operations of the claim clubs in land-office days, the "war" between Iowa and Missouri over the boundary question, and scores of other important episodes in our history will come to these pages for facts and suggestions. I cannot but regard *THE ANNALS* as the most important auxiliary in founding the Historical Department of Iowa, now so grandly recognized in the erection of the magnificent edifice where the State's varied treasures of literature and art will be housed. It has brought to the Department exchanges with valuable historical periodicals throughout the United States, Canada, and to some extent abroad. It has also brought us ex-



changes with 300 Iowa journals, which are placed in substantial bindings at regular intervals, the volumes now numbering over 3,000. It is heartily appreciated in the libraries of our cities, colleges and schools, as well as by an increasing number of intelligent people. There is a constant demand for copies of the work for permanent preservation. I have simply aimed to present in comely, old-fashioned style, in plain printing, with no attempt at ornamentation, as much of the materials of Iowa history as I have been able to obtain. Beyond this main purpose, and the general influence which such a periodical ought legitimately to wield, I have had no ambition. The volumes have gone to the public upon their own merits. Their kindly reception by the intelligent people of Iowa is the amplest reward that one could covet. If health and life are spared me, I hope to add other volumes to this series.

CHARLES ALDRICH,  
Editor of THE ANNALS OF IOWA.

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## THE IOWA MOUNDS.

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First and last there has been, if not exploration, at least a great deal of digging into the Iowa mounds and ancient Indian graves. Aside from the work of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, and of a very few individual explorers here and there, these disturbances of the soil had better never have been made. Such work should be performed comprehensively, under intelligent, systematic direction, and its results carefully saved for our schools and museums. There should be a prohibition upon that sort of exploration which would carry away to other States, or to private collections, such discoveries as may chance to be made. Our Iowa museums and schools have need of all the materials that can be procured from these sources. It is a matter of profound regret that some of the most precious finds thus far made in this State have been taken beyond its borders for the benefit of other communities. But there has not only been no means of preventing such results, but explorations are expensive, and those who could perform the work in a proper manner have not been supplied with the requisite funds.

A new impetus has been given to thought on this subject by the opening of a mound on the bank of the West Okoboji Lake last October. The first explorers unearthed six skeletons, two or three iron tomahawks, a little bell, and some copper ornaments, beads and stone implements. These discoveries were fully reported in the papers and created a wide interest at the time. At this stage of affairs the Iowa Anthropological Society took up the subject and sent Dr. Duren J. H. Ward of Iowa City to Okoboji to explore the mound. His men plied their spades nearly a week, removing in the meantime a mass of clay six feet deep and thirty feet square. Below the first finds there were many human bones, which would seem to have been gathered together for burial at this spot. Dr. Ward gave to the public an interesting account of the excavation and what he found in the mound.

About the same time several old and long abandoned Indian graves were discovered in the southeast part of the city of Des Moines. These graves were in a bed of sand which was being hauled away for the use of iron moulders. Among the finds were several much decayed skeletons, a number of small bells, copper bracelets, a great variety of beads, an old-fashioned glass bottle, with traces of other objects. A few of the beads were made from marine shells which had been brought from long distances. These items have been carefully cleansed and will be preserved for more particular examination hereafter. Several of these old burial places exist in Polk county.

Many mounds and ancient graves have been explored with gratifying results in several of our river counties. So much has been done in this direction in Allamakee that at one time there was quite a traffic in aboriginal pottery, stone and bone implements. There were evidently large communities of mound builders in the valley of the Des Moines. While mounds in all parts of the State have been explored in a way, there must still be many which have never been

disturbed. The results thus far indicate that there are many facts concerning these mounds and old graves which are not yet understood, and that they promise to yield abundant material to the systematic explorer.

And then, if two or three interesting groups of mounds can be found which have never been disturbed they should be preserved intact to coming times. For the most part these groups are located on timbered bluffs where the acres are not valuable, but properly cared for they will never cease to be objects of deep interest. These purposes might well be carried out under the general direction of the Anthropological Society of the State, aided by the State, and once on foot, no one would begrudge the small expense.

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### THE EARLY HOME OF JAMES W. GRIMES.

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The frontispiece of this number of *THE ANNALS* was engraved from a recent photograph of the birthplace of Governor and United States Senator James W. Grimes. It is said by those who have seen it to be a faithful picture of this typical New Hampshire farmer's home, where the illustrious Iowa Senator was born and where he spent his boyhood. We are indebted for this courtesy to Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, of Des Moines, who passed his boyhood in that vicinity. In his "Life of James W. Grimes," the Rev. Dr. William Salter has the following paragraph referring to the Grimes family and their home:

He was the youngest of eight children, of whom one died in infancy; the others survived him, except a sister, Susan, who became the wife of Mr. Alden Walker, and died October 31, 1846. She was the mother of Captain John G. Walker, United States Navy. Being thirteen years older than her brother, she assisted very much in the care of his childhood. Through life he cherished a grateful recollection of her kindness, and regarded her children with peculiar tenderness and affection. His father, whom he resembled in temperament and appearance, was a substantial farmer, a man of unpretending goodness, warmly attached to his family, hospitable and kind to all, of thrifty habits, and highly esteemed among

his neighbors and in the surrounding region for sterling integrity and worth. His mother was a woman of energy and determination, and gave herself to the duties of home with careful industry and devotion. The happy parents lived together more than half a century, the mother dying in 1850, and the father the next year. His father's farm was situated in the northern part of Deering, about two and a half miles from the village of Hillsborough Bridge, upon the broad expanse of a hilltop that affords an extensive outlook over the valley of the Contoocook, and far away to distant hills that ennoble the landscape on every side. In 1806, the house which his grandfather built in the early settlement of the town gave place to a large two-story double house, erected by his father. Here was his birthplace. A short distance down the road was a district schoolhouse, where the child mingled with his mates in study and play. The town of Deering had ten school-districts, each with a schoolhouse, and possessed a social library.

Capt. John G. Walker, who rose to the rank of rear-admiral, was placed upon the retired list of the United States Navy March 20, 1897. He is now (January, 1905) serving at the head of the Panama Canal Commission. He entered the Naval Academy as a cadet from Burlington, Iowa, in 1850, graduating four years later.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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*The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States of America and History of the Monroe Doctrine.* By John A. Kasson, LL. D., pp. XVIII, 273. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1904.

*Party Organization and Machinery.* By Jesse Macy, pp. XVII, 299. New York, The Century Co., 1904.

The evolution of the fundamental law governing our national government, determining its work and powers and its relations to its constituent states, is a story of perennial interest and instruction. In 1887 the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the constitution was appropriately celebrated at Philadelphia. The committee in charge of the arrangements asked a distinguished Iowan, Mr. John A. Kasson, to prepare an account of the growth and preparation of the constitution. His exposition was not an ordinary, perfunctory performance, consisting of vapid prosaic platitudes and oratorical fustian that often goes under the name of patriotism. On the contrary Mr. Kasson presented a dissertation that exhibited not only a wealth of historical knowledge of colonial and revolutionary times, but a rare discernment of the vital causes, the determining conditions and the converging forces that evolved in the adoption of the great charter of the American commonwealth. The fruits of his labors



were printed in the large handsome volumes in which the report of the centennial commission was published. These, however, were more or less inaccessible to the general reader and the edition has long since been exhausted. The worth of his work was so great that Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have brought out a new and popular edition, revised but slightly. Mr. Kasson's readers and friends cannot but regret that this decision was not reached years ago, as we are afforded a narrative that gives us in short compass a thoroughly interesting and instructive account of the evolution of the constitution.

Mr. Kasson tells the story somewhat after the fashion pursued in some of our most successful and enjoyable biographies. The chief events, their significance and bearing upon the course of things, are told in large measure by the chief actors themselves who have played the roles. Apt, pithy quotations from speeches, letters, diaries, journals, and contemporaneous public prints are skillfully woven together in a lucid, limpid narrative that gives his readers a fascinating account of the great drama enacted by our forefathers in those critical days between 1776 and 1787. The reader easily advances unhampered by numerous citations of authorities; no ponderous and learned footnotes distract his mind. The occasion for the original presentation of the subject naturally induced a certain exaltation of spirit on the part of the author and it gives a fervor and tone to the story that lifts one up into the higher ether. But it is the lofty sentiment and the appeal of the scholar and the statesman who knows his country's true greatness, not the cheap and tawdry mouthings of the charlatan.

But we misrepresent the volume before us if the impression is given that its contents deal chiefly with the intangible things of spirit and patriotic sentiment. The study is exceedingly concrete. Mr. Kasson exhibits the various stages in the evolution of the constitution with no little detail. He takes up and discusses seriatim the several articles and the circumstances affecting the adoption and significance of their important provisions. The volume is at once a handy manual and a commentary upon the constitution. It will stand well beside the histories of Bancroft, Fiske, McMaster and Wilson.

But the literary theory respecting the scheme or structure of government and its general powers and jurisdiction is one thing and its actual conduct or administration may be and usually is an entirely different matter—and amidst the infinite crisscross of physical and social forces a constantly changing matter. In the main, the evolution of our national government has gone along lines planned by the founders, but in various directions the developments have put to naught the purposes of the fathers. One of the developments unforeseen by the constitutional convention in 1787 was the rise of political parties and their dominance in the operations of our national and state governments.

Ours has come to be a government by public opinion. The organ by which this dynamic force in society and government is chiefly organized,

made audible and effective is the political party with its candidates and platforms, with its party machinery and campaigns. The tremendous influence for good and for ill in our communal, state and national life of this organ or instrument of democracy would have been inconceivable to the wise men of a century and a quarter ago; and familiar though we are with its multifarious forms, powers and workings, most persons who reflect much upon the problems of government are doubtless perplexed beyond expression at the manifestations and significance of political parties in these days. Much attention has been given this subject since Mr. Bryce first published his studies of our party machinery in 1888. Many partial sketches and a few extended studies have been published, notably those by Professors Goodnow and Woodburn and by Messrs. Ford and Ostrogorski. Henceforth must be included this volume on "Party Organization and Machinery" by our well known publicist, Professor Jesse Macy of Iowa College at Grinnell. It is one too that students must reckon with for two reasons, first, because of the acute discussions of political parties and the significance of their peculiar developments, and second, because of the valuable data it contains that the author has gathered from extensive investigations in party activity and procedure in various states. After setting forth the part played by the national political party as the great "Unifying Agency" in our Federal State he analyzes presidential and congressional leadership and the work of the national and congressional committees. Then follows an exposition of party organization in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri and in the South. The concluding chapters deal with the effect of parties upon city politics, with Party Finance and the various social and civic influences exerted by parties. The recent landslide disturbs some of Professor Macy's assignments, namely, the case of Missouri as a type of the fixedly democratic state. Nevertheless his general observations respecting its political characteristics are in no wise invalidated. Professor Macy will probably encounter some dissent from his opinion respecting the dominant position and influence of national parties in state and local affairs. It is an interesting debatable question.

F. I. H.

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*Words of Life for 1905. Selected and arranged by Dr. William Salter. Burlington, Iowa: E. C. Gnahn, 316 Jefferson Street, Mauro & Wilson, 401 Jefferson Street.*

This attractive volume includes more than two hundred selections from writers in the ancient and modern world, from Pythagoras and Plato to Channing, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Tennyson, George Eliot, Daniel Webster, Dean Stanley, Beecher, Phillips Brooks, Sabatier, Harnack, and many others. He wisely quotes from James W. Grimes in opposition to slavery extension and to the impeachment of President Andrew Jackson. While many literary and historical efforts have engaged the attention of Dr. Salter, we regard this as one of his most tasteful and commendable efforts. It will delight his troops of friends everywhere. Sold by the booksellers for \$1 per copy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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IOWA CITY, IOWA, November 21, 1904.

CHARLES ALDRICH, DES MOINES: In the last number of *THE ANNALS OF IOWA*, Mr. Stiles, in his paper on Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, says that Mr. Harlan was defeated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by Judge Mason. I think this a mistake. I came to Iowa in 1853, when this contest in which our Iowa City people were deeply interested (as Mr. Harlan had lived here), was still fresh in the minds of everyone. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., was then Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was said to have been counted in by a process that was thought to have defeated the will of the majority of the voters. I think the records which are easily accessible will show that Judge Mason never held that position. *THE ANNALS* should not be wrong historically. In addition to Messrs. Warren and Harlan, Ebenezer Cook was the candidate of the Fillmore Whigs for the United States Senate. It was for a time thought that the Democrats would unite with his supporters and elect him, but the influence of Senators Dodge and Jones kept them out of the combination.

Truly yours,

PETER A. DEY.

LATER.

Your letter of November 30 just received. Am glad to know that you remember as I did the facts in connection with the decision that deprived Mr. Harlan of the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The manifesto he issued on that occasion, read in the cool dispassionate temper of the lapse of more than half a century, gave little promise of the ability that he subsequently developed when in the Senate of the United States he grappled with Sumner, and in that contest was generally admitted to be the victor. It was long before I could place him on the same plane in mental power with Kirkwood, Kasson, and others who were then in the front rank of statesmen.

Truly yours,

PETER A. DEY.

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ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

T. N. Rogers writes *THE ANNALS* from Selma, Iowa, stating that a Mrs. Dye, aged 67 years, resides near Eldon, Wapello county, whose grandfather, Nathan Winton, was one of Washington's soldiers. He enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of 17, serving seven years, or until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Yorktown and Monmouth and was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware. He suffered with his compatriots during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. The old soldier used to tell many thrilling stories of privation and suffering during his long period of service. The slab at the head of his grave contains the following inscription: "Nathan Winton, a native of Connecticut, died September 24, 1846, aged 87 years, 8 months, 23 days. A soldier of the War of the Revolution."

## NOTABLE DEATHS.

BUREN R. SHERMAN was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, May 28, 1836; he died at Vinton, Iowa, November 11, 1904. His ancestry was English. He was educated at Elmira, New York. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1855, the family settling on a farm in Tama county. While yet on the farm he studied law and was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Vinton. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, under Col. M. M. Crocker. He was soon appointed Second Lieutenant in which capacity he took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was so severely wounded as to compel his resignation some months afterward, though he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company while yet in the hospital. Returning to Iowa he was almost constantly in public life until the end of his second term as Governor of the State. He was for several years clerk of the district court of Benton county. After this service he was elected State Auditor, serving three terms—1875 to 1881. While yet in the office of State auditor he was elected to the governorship, in which he served two terms—1882 to 1886. The public life of Governor Sherman was an active one. He was a man of pronounced views upon the various questions in agitation during his career—one who had warm, devoted friends and bitter enemies. So far as the administration of his public duties was concerned his services were everywhere highly creditable, with but a single exception, in regard to which there were differences of opinion. This was his quarrel with State Auditor Brown. He called Brown to account for an alleged irregularity in reporting to the State Treasurer the insurance fees which he had collected in his department. Brown failed to satisfy the Governor, whereupon the latter suspended him from his office, which he ordered him to vacate. This action was disregarded by Brown, who locked himself in his private office. The Governor then called out the militia and ejected Auditor Brown from the office, which he declared vacant, and appointed Jonathan W. Cattell, a former State Senator, who had also served three terms as State Auditor, to the position of Auditor. While this state of things continued William Larrabee came into the office of Governor. He ordered Cattell to surrender the office of Auditor, restoring Brown to the place. Cattell obeyed the order, but protested against it. An investigation was instituted at once in the State Senate, a committee of which soon after reported unfavorably upon the course of Auditor Brown. At this juncture the latter demanded an investigation, whereupon articles of impeachment were preferred in the House, upon which he was tried before the Senate. Governor Larrabee appointed Hon. Charles Beardsley, of Des Moines county, State Auditor *pro tem*, pending the impeachment proceedings. Several of the ablest lawyers in the State appeared on each side and the case attracted wide and interested attention; but the impeachment failed, and upon the advice of the Attorney General, Governor Larrabee promptly reinstated Brown in the Auditorship. Later on Brown came to the legislature with a petition asking that the State reimburse him for the costs of the trial. This application was pressed at several sessions, and finally at that of 1896, a bill was passed allowing him \$4,000 for a complete settlement of the claim. And so the great case came to an end. Aside from this affair, the administration of Gov. Sherman passed off with great credit, and good will attended him in his retirement. At its close he returned to his old home in Vinton, though it was his custom to spend a portion of his time in Des Moines. His after life was a quiet one. He was one of the most prominent men in the State in Free Masonry, having attained its highest honors. He was always the truest and most



generous of friends wherever his friendship was bestowed. He was the first executive officer who signed an official paper relating to the founding of the Historical Department, though he was not the first to commend it to the fostering care of the legislature.

JOHN H. CHARLES was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1826; he died in Sioux City, Iowa, December 1, 1904. During his infancy his parents removed to Mifflin township, Ashland county, Ohio, where they settled on a farm and where he grew up to manhood. At the age of 15 he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked during the next nine years. In 1850 he left his home to seek his fortune in California. The route to the far west in those days was via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Charles embarked on one of the river steamboats for St. Louis, where he stopped a few days before starting upon the long overland journey. The party which he joined outfitted at Independence, Missouri, where they procured twenty-one wagons and teams of four yokes of oxen to each wagon. Each wagon carried four men, their provisions and baggage. After some days together this cavalcade divided into several parties, each taking such route as pleased them best. This course was deemed prudent in order to be certain to find grass for the animals, and perhaps there were other reasons. After a stay of six months in California, where the young man by prospecting for gold and by hard labor accumulated \$1,000, he returned to the east. His next venture was the purchase of 100 cows for the California market. Two other men joined him with the same number of animals, and together they made the overland journey, living in a covered wagon. The cows cost \$17 and were sold at \$80 per head, netting the enterprising men handsomely. Mr. Charles gave some time to various business enterprises, but settled in Sioux City in December, 1856, where he remained to the end of his days. He was engaged in merchandizing and steamboating on the upper Missouri until the year 1900. While he became widely known from his large business interests, his claims to a permanent place in the annals of Sioux City and the State of Iowa rest upon his useful and patriotic labors in other directions. Every public interest of Sioux City found in Mr. Charles a most active and intelligent supporter. He was a pioneer in the founding and development of its Scientific Association, its growing public library and its various schools. But the crowning work of this grand old man was the organization of the movement to erect the famous monument, on a bluff overlooking the river and the city, to the memory of Sergeant Charles Floyd, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who died there August 20, 1804. That he had the aid of many earnest and distinguished workers, is true, but without his energetic and patriotic efforts from the first step to the last, the monument would not have been built. He secured the aid of Congress, and of the State Legislature, as well as most important assistance in Sioux City. In the inception and development of the wide-spread interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition the erection of that monument, and the discussions to which it gave rise, in the opinion of the writer, were no inconsiderable factor. And now that he has passed away in the fulness of years and usefulness, a tribute in enduring bronze to the man and his labors should be placed upon this imposing and beautiful monument. Said *The Sioux City Journal* of December 3, 1904: "The home life of John H. Charles has been extremely pleasant, and the Charles home has always been a hospitable one. Kind and gentle as a husband, loving and considerate as a father, true and constant as a friend, and patriotic and energetic as a citizen, John H. Charles was an exceptional man, admired and loved by all. He always loved Sioux City, and Sioux City always loved him."

HARVEY J. SKIFF was born in Allegany county, New York, in 1821; he





*Edw. H. Thayer*

JUDGE EDWARD H. THAYER,  
Pioneer Iowa journalist, founder of *The Clinton Age*.

died at Newton, Iowa, November 12, 1904. He was educated at the Academy in Wyoming, New York, and later attended Amherst College, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1846. He studied law in the office of Fillmore & Havens in Buffalo. (The senior member of this law firm was Millard Fillmore, afterwards President of the United States.) Mr. Skiff migrated to Iowa, reaching Oskaloosa in 1849. He removed to Newton in 1851, where he engaged in the practice of the law, in which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Co. B, 13th Iowa Infantry. This was the regiment organized and commanded by Col. M. M. Crocker. Mr. Skiff was in the service three years, serving most of the time as Captain of the Company. After his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits, his hearing having failed so that it was impossible for him to practice his profession as a lawyer. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and is believed to have been the last survivor of that body, instead of the late Dr. John J. Selman, as heretofore erroneously stated. The proceedings of the Convention show that he was a prominent and useful member of that body. It was related of Mr. Skiff that he had a passage at arms in court with the eccentric Judge C. J. McFarland, who proceeded to fine him because he would not obey an order of the Court to "sit down." Deeming himself in the right at the time the young attorney replied—"Fine and be ——!" Judge McFarland then ordered the sheriff to arrest him and take him to Des Moines for confinement in jail. The Judge soon ascertained that he could not find officers enough in Jasper county to take Harvey Skiff to Des Moines, for the reason that the people would not permit it. The Judge did not insist upon his order, and the matter blew over. He was a student and a man of wide culture and information. It is stated that he led the opposition to keep the word "slave" out of the constitution of the State. His later years were marked by great quiet, due perhaps to the loss of his hearing. To the end of his days he enjoyed the highest respect of the people of Newton and Jasper county. After the foregoing was put in type, it was learned that Hon. Aylett R. Cotton was residing in California during the past year or two. He was chosen to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, but was not present at its close. He signed the Constitution in Des Moines at the quarter-centennial in 1882. If living, he is also the senior surviving ex-speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives.

EDWARD H. THAYER was born at Windham, Maine, November 27, 1832; he died at Clinton, Iowa, November 7, 1904. He attended school at Orono, Maine, and graduated from the East Corinth Academy in 1850. When he reached the age of eighteen he came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. While in Cleveland he also attended medical lectures and did local work on some of the newspapers of that day. He was one of the first shorthand writers in that section of the country. He reported speeches by Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, Horace Greeley, Sam Houston, Louis Kossuth, Gen. Scott, and other distinguished gentlemen. It is said that he reported Gen. Scott's speeches in which he spoke of "the rich Irish brogue" and "the sweet German accent." Removing to Iowa in 1853 he first settled in Muscatine, where he practiced his profession three years. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and two years later county judge. This was under the old law, when the county judges were supreme executive authorities in their counties. Two years later he was reelected. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, where he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He established *The Muscatine Courier* in 1861, and in 1868 founded *The Clinton Age*, with which he was connected to the end of his days. From the establishment of *The Age* he became one of the commanding influences in the city and county of Clinton and throughout eastern Iowa. For many years he was an influential promoter of railroad interests in



that portion of the State. He served as a representative in the General Assembly of 1876, and in that year was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, where he supported Samuel J. Tilden for the presidential nomination. In the convention of 1884, to which he was a delegate at large, he was a warm advocate of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He presided over the Good Roads Convention in Chicago in 1892. In that great movement he was a leading actor for many years. He was long a working and deeply interested member of the school board of Clinton. Governor Kirkwood appointed him a trustee of the State Normal School. He was one of the trusted men of his party throughout his more than fifty years in Iowa, one who always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the opposition.

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SEYMOUR DWIGHT THOMPSON was born in Will county, Illinois, September 22, 1842; he died at his home in East Orange, New Jersey, August 12, 1904. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry, at West Union, Iowa. He was soon appointed First Sergeant, serving in that capacity something over two years. In 1865 he was commissioned Captain of Company I, Third United States Heavy Artillery, in which rank he was mustered out at the end of the war, when barely twenty-one years of age. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Memphis, Tennessee. From 1881 to 1893 he was associate judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. He removed to Brooklyn, New York, in 1898, and opened a law office in New York City. Judge Thompson became pre-eminent as a law writer. His works are accepted as standards by the legal profession everywhere. He also wrote "Recollections with the Third Iowa Regiment," which was published in 1864. He had it in contemplation to revise this work for another edition. He was appointed by President Roosevelt a delegate to the Congress of Law and Jurists which met at St. Louis, in September. The law journals of the United States and Canada for September, 1904, presented elaborate notices of the life and works of this illustrious Iowa soldier, jurist and author. *The Chicago Legal News* concluded its article as follows: "Perhaps the whole life of Seymour D. Thompson may be summed up by saying that he preserved in an age steadily tending to moral compromises and the obliteration of the essential distinction between right and wrong, the integrity of the old Roman; that he illustrated in his every act and thought the best principles of American democracy; and that his success in his chosen profession clearly shows that ability and industry, coupled with high character, still triumph, as they have always triumphed, over the most adverse circumstances."

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AARON BROWN was born in Marion county, Mississippi, June 7, 1822; he died in Mitchellville, Iowa, July 2, 1904. His father was a southerner and a slave-holder, but about 1825 removed to the north and freed his slaves. A brother became a free state candidate for the Kansas legislature and was brutally murdered on election day, on account of his anti-slavery principles. In 1844 Aaron Brown removed to Michigan and began the study of medicine. In 1849 he made the overland trip to California and remained there until 1852, when he located in Fayette county, Iowa, which was for many years his home. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Infantry; on the organization of the Company he was elected Second Lieutenant; in 1862 he was promoted to the Captaincy. In 1863 he was chosen Colonel and commanded the regiment through the siege of Vicksburg and led the attack on Jackson, Mississippi, where he was wounded. He was also wounded at the battle of Blue Mills Landing in September, 1861. Dr. Brown was a member of the State Senate in the 6th and 7th General Assemblies, and a member of the House in the 12th and 13th. He was Register of the State Land Office for two terms, including

the years 1871-74. In writing of him, Col. G. W. Crosley says: "As soldier and citizen his record is without a stain, and in the history of Iowa his name deserves a prominent place." When Col. Brown fell wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, Col. Crosley, then Major of the regiment, took his place in leading the terrible charge.

CHARLES W. IRISH was born in New York City, February 11, 1834; he died at Gold Creek, Nevada, September 27, 1904. He was a pioneer settler in Iowa City, a brother of Hon. John P. Irish, the well-known Iowa legislator, who removed to California several years ago. Gen. Charles W. Irish was by profession a civil engineer. In this capacity he was connected with the projection and laying out of many lines of railroad in this and surrounding states and farther west. He was especially distinguished as a friend of the State University, to the collections of which he was one of the most liberal contributors. Under President Cleveland he was chief of the Bureau of Irrigation, and at one time deputy mining surveyor of Nevada. He organized the Iowa Engineering Society, and the Agassiz Natural History Society of Iowa City. Latterly, and at the time of his death, he was the general manager of some of the great mining interests in Nevada. Many years ago he was city engineer of Iowa City, and the first county surveyor of Tama county. His life was full of useful works which were continued to the end of his days. Several of the leading Iowa journals in the last days of September and the early days of October gave liberally of their space to biographical sketches of this useful and eminently distinguished man.

GEORGE FRAZEE was born in New York City, April 1, 1821; he died in Burlington, Iowa, December 8, 1904. In 1843 he removed to Danville, Kentucky, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he settled in Burlington, Iowa, which place has since been his home. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Burlington bar. He had held many important offices, having served as justice of the peace, United States court commissioner, collector of customs, and judge of the police court. For many years, including the period of the early sixties, Judge Frazee was an editorial writer on *The Burlington Hawkeye*. He was the author of several pamphlets; the best known being "Our Judges," sketches of the judges of the first judicial district of Iowa, from the territorial organization to November, 1895. He wrote for *THE ANNALS* (Vol. IV, pp. 118-137) a detailed and highly interesting account of a "Fugitive Slave Case," in Burlington, Iowa. He was also the author of a pamphlet giving an account of another Iowa fugitive slave case, which was copied in full in *THE ANNALS* (Vol. VI, pp. 9-45).

EDWARD MARTINDALE was born at Sandy Hill, New York, February 4, 1817; he died in San Diego, California, July 14, 1904. Coming to Des Moines in 1883 to practice law, he was for many years a prominent resident of the city. He was at one time Chancellor of the Diocese of Iowa, a member of Crocker Post, G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion of the Commandery of Iowa. His family was a distinguished one in New York state, his father serving in Congress twelve years. His own education was received in Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in 1836. He practiced law in the city of New York from 1840-83, with the exception of the time he served in the rebellion. He was in many severe battles as Lieut.-Colonel of the 26th New Jersey regiment, was later promoted to Colonel, and after the capture of Richmond served as military governor of Petersburg, Virginia. On several occasions he refused the rank of brigadier-general. A few years ago he left Iowa to make his home in California.

MRS. SARA B. MAXWELL was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 12, 1837; she died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1904. In 1863 she removed with her husband, William Maxwell, to Panora, Iowa. He served for two years as clerk of the district court in Guthrie county and was a member of the 14th General Assembly. In 1877 he was murdered with his son in New Mexico where he had gone to establish a ranch. In 1878 Mrs. Maxwell was appointed State Librarian by Governor Gear, to succeed Mrs. Ada North, and served until 1888. She was the author of the "Centennial History of Guthrie County," published in 1876, also of "Social Forms and Usages." She was employed by the Iowa Commission to make an exhibit of books and pamphlets by Iowa authors at the World's Fair, Chicago. In 1897 she was elected librarian of the theological school in Meadville, Pennsylvania, which position she retained until within a short time of her death.

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MRS. MELVINA J. SHAFFER was born at Carmichael, Pa., September 6, 1833; she died at Keokuk, Iowa, June 15, 1904. She was educated at Olome Institute, Cannonsburg, Pa., becoming a school teacher in that city. She was united in marriage to Dr. J. M. Shaffer at Elizabeth, Pa., March 18, 1856. In the following month the young couple came to Iowa, settling at Fairfield. In 1876 they removed to Keokuk which was thereafter their home. Mrs. Shaffer was a leading member of the First Unitarian church of Keokuk. Dr. Shaffer became one of the best known citizens of Iowa, as a leading member of the medical profession and a naturalist, as one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, and a man of affairs. He was ably assisted in these several fields of usefulness by his cultured and devoted wife.

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HANNAH LARRABEE WILLIAMS was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, November 23, 1825; she died in Grand Meadow township, Clayton county, Iowa, November 17, 1904. She was the daughter of Capt. Adam Larrabee and a sister of Ex-Governor William Larrabee of this State. She was the wife of Judge Elias H. Williams, who settled in Grand Meadow after a short residence in Garnavillo. *The Cedar Rapids Republican* pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Williams. It says, "She had an intellect as keen as a rapier. . . . For more than fifty years she was part of the life of northeastern Iowa. . . . Her influence will not entirely go out of the hearts and minds of the people who live there."

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LE ROY G. PALMER was born in Christian county, Kentucky, November 3, 1821; he died in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 19, 1904. He served in the Mexican war as a member of Company B, 4th Illinois Infantry. In 1847 he removed to Iowa and located in Mt. Pleasant, where he began the practice of law, and became one of the ablest members of the bar of southeastern Iowa. He was a member of the State senate during the extra session of the 8th General Assembly, having been elected to fill a vacancy. In 1862 he was elected county judge of Henry county and served one term. At one time he was candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket.

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CHARLES I. BARKER was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, June 4, 1826; he died in Burlington, Iowa, October 6, 1904. He was a veteran newspaper man, having begun work in a printing office in 1846, at Keene, New Hampshire. He afterwards worked on papers in various states. In 1867 he located in Burlington, and for many years published *The Gazette*. In 1872 he was a delegate from the 1st Iowa district to the convention that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was at one time candidate for State treasurer, on the democratic ticket, and he was a member of the House in the 25th General Assembly.

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